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REAGAN ANNOUNCES TARIFFS, QUOTAS ON STEEL

OW061035 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Washington, July 5 (XINHUA) -- President Ronald Reagan today announced a decision to impose tariffs and quotas on the import of specialty steel over a four-year period to protect the U.S. steel industry.

According to the decision, tariffs on sheet and strip steel imports will begin at 10 percent for the first year and decline to four percent at the end of the period, while on plate steel imports, they will begin at eight percent and drop to four percent. Import quotas on bar steel will increase from 27,000 tons to 29,500 tons, at a rate of 3 percent annually. Quotas on rod steel and alloy tool steel will be expanded by the same rate over the period. The decision will go into effect within 15 days. In addition, the President has directed U.S. trade representative William Brock to enter into negotiations of orderly marketing agreements on rod, bar and alloy tool steel with any foreign government that so desires. After 90 days, the quotas will be adjusted to reflect any orderly marketing agreements concluded.

It was reported that the recession-hit U.S. steel industry operated at 48 percent capacity last year while imports accounted for 22 percent of its market. Plant shutdowns and layoffs have cut the work force in the specialty steel industry from 60,000 to somewhere between 30,000 and 40,000. Last year the U.S. imported 373 million dollars of specialty steel products covered under the relief program. The major suppliers were Japan, West Germany, Sweden, France, Spain and the United Kingdom. Shortly after the President's decision was made public, the Washington office of the 10-nation commission of the European communities issued a statement voicing "profound dissatisfaction" with the decision, noting that it "does not reflect the Williamsburg commitment to halt protectionism."

REAGAN-CARTER CAMPAIGN 'CONTROVERSY' GROWS

OW061232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 6 Jul 83

["Investigation of Election Campaign Controversy Deepens in U.S."-- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, July 5 (XINHUA correspondent Yu Enguang) -- The controversy over the alleged Reagan campaign abuses has grown in July dimension to involve possible violations of law such as theft of government property. [sentence as received]

Allegation of possible violations of law have been reported in the past few days that the 1980 Reagan campaign camp had received classified documents from inside former President Carter's White House -- including the then National Security Council staff reports. Instructed by the Justice Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is conducting a "criminal investigation" into the matter and anyone at the White House then and now may be interviewed by the FBI in connection with the case. An official from the Justice Department said that possible violations of the law could include theft of government property, receipt of stolen property with the knowledge that it was stolen, obstruction of justice by failing to report a theft and the promise of a job in return for theft of a document. Last week, President Reagan publicly denied any acknowledge [as received] of possible wrongdoings in his campaign team over the controversy which initially involves hundreds of pages of briefing books prepared for Carter's debate with candidate Reagan.

The FBI investigations could bring into interviews [as received] several hundred persons in the Reagan campaign team, including the present White House Chief of Staff James Baker, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Director William Casey and budget director David Stockman. Casey was Reagan's campaign manager and Stockman played the role of Carter in a debate rehearsal with Reagan in preparation for the televised Reagan-Carter debate. The WASHINGTON POST reported on July 1 that Casey set up what he called an "intelligence operation" in 1980 to monitor whether President Carter would spring a dramatic move on the eve of the election that would free the U.S. hostages held captive in Iran and produce a surge of voter support.

Richard Allen, former national security adviser to President Reagan, said yesterday that he received material from a National Security Council source in the Carter White House in 1980. He said that he did not solicit the material, but that "it was thrown over the transom." Allen declined to name the source of the material. As the FBI investigation started, speculations increased about possible resignations or dismissals in the Reagan administration.

Stockman and David Gergen, White House communication director in particular, are the focus of the speculations. Gergen, one of the major aides for Reagan's campaign operation, first said he could not remember getting any papers but later found some of the materials in his files. Meanwhile, the Justice Department's impartiality was challenged by Democrats. Charles Manatt, the Democratic national chairman said that an independent prosecutor was needed to look into the incident. Don Edwards D-Calif, chairman of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights, said that he had little confidence in the investigation, and urged Attorney General William Smith to appoint a special, independent counsel to run the probe.

Some of Carter's aides said that the material released thus far came from three separate areas of the Carter White House -- the President's office, the vice president's office and the National Security Council. They said that they had doubt that all the three areas could have been covered by a single informer. This explains Democrats' attempts to determine whether material flows extended well beyond the 1980 presidential campaign in time and substance. Observers here noted that if there was an effort to gain information from the Carter administration, the current controversy could develop into a major political scandal that would affect next year's presidential election.

BUSH, IRELAND'S FITZGERALD HOLD TALKS

OWO60953 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] London, July 5 (XINHUA) -- Irish Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald today urged the United States to play a political part in the search for a settlement of the Northern Ireland problem, said reports from Dublin. In a lunch toast to visiting U.S. Vice-President George Bush, Fitzgerald said the U.S. was "uniquely qualified" to "encourage political process which would end the miserable tragedy of Northern Ireland." Speaking at a press conference after talks with Fitzgerald and Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry, Bush said that the Irish problem had to be solved by those directly involved. On his European tour to solicit support for U.S. policies on arms control and Central America, Bush reportedly acknowledged that he and Irish leaders differed on the Central American issue. Several hundred people demonstrated outside the U.S. Embassy in Dublin last night and again today when Bush laid a wreath at the Garden of Remembrance. The demonstrators were protesting against U.S. policy in Central America. Bush left Dublin today for Iceland, the last leg of his eight-nation European tour.

U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE ENDS VISIT TO SYRIA

OWO62015 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus, July 6 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz left here for Israel this afternoon after having talks with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Radio Damascus reported that the talks "centered on the current situation in the Middle East and troops withdrawal from Lebanon."

Shultz was reported to have said before his talks with the Syrian president that he would try to persuade Syria to soften its opposition to the Lebanon-Israeli troops withdrawal accord reached last May. "We're talking about a program of withdrawal here right from the start that involves all foreign forces," he was quoted as saying. "The effort has been to construct a negotiating table that has more people at it and so far we haven't been able to do that." He said he had much to talk about with the Syrians, but adding he had arrived with no "basket of things to offer or anything of that kind."

Radio Damascus said Syria's stand on the Lebanon-Israel agreement remains the same, but the country is prepared to discuss the problem all the time.

Before Damascus, the U.S. secretary of state had been to Saudi Arabia and Lebanon.

RENMIN RIBAO ON U.S. PROBLEM OF FISCAL DEFICITS

HK070235 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Jul 83 p 7

[Article by Ai Bixi: "The Solution-Defying Problem of the U.S. Fiscal Deficits"]

[Text] After voting down the 1984 budget submitted by the President, the U.S. Congress adopted another budget drawn up by the Senate and the House of Representatives on 23 June. The budget adopted by Congress is based on the Democratic Party's program for economic recovery. It calls for increasing taxes, slowing down the speed of growth of military spending, and increasing social welfare expenditures. President Reagan does not have the right to veto this budget, which reflects the will of the Democratic Party, but he said that he will veto other expenditure bills approved by Congress for carrying out the budget. Hence, the struggle between the White House and Congress over the federal budget will continue in a new form.

An important reason for the Democrats' opposing the President's budget is that the budget deficit will unceasingly swell to an irremediable degree. If the current administration's policy is allowed to continue.

Since Reagan came to power, budget deficits have grown sharply year after year, and actual financial deficits have even greatly exceeded budget figures. For example, the budget deficit in fiscal year 1982 was originally planned to be \$45 billion, but the actual fiscal deficit amounted to \$101.7 billion. The budget deficit in fiscal year 1983 was \$91.5 billion, but the actual deficit in the first half ended this year already amounted to nearly \$130 billion, and the annual fiscal deficit is expected to be more than \$210 billion.

In the face of the ever-growing deficit, the government can do nothing but to contract more and more debts to make up the deficit. Thus, the national debt has also become greater and greater.

In the past year, the U.S. national debt has grown at a speed of \$600 million a day. In 1981, the U.S. national debt exceeded the important mark of \$1,000 billion. In the following 2 years, the administration has twice requested higher ceilings for the national debt. Not long after the ceiling was pushed up to \$1,389 billion in May, the administration contracted another new debt of \$33 billion in June. It is estimated that by the end of September, or the end of the current fiscal year, the U.S. national debt will be as high as more than \$1,600 billion. Being more and more heavily in debt, the government has to bear an increasing heavily burden of interest. It is estimated that the government will have to pay more than \$127.7 billion of interest on its debts in fiscal year 1983 and this amount is more than twice that of 10 years ago. The interest cost accounts for 15.8 percent of the total federal expenditure, and this figure 10 years ago was less than 10 percent. The increase in interest payment in turn adds to the fiscal deficit, as the increase in the fiscal deficit has caused greater interest costs. This vicious circle has adversely affected fiscal budgets.

Of the U.S. national debt, the debts that the U.S. Government owed to foreign creditors in 1970 amounted to \$14 billion, or 3.8 percent of the total national debt, but at present, the figure has increased to \$153 billion, or 13 percent of the total national debt. The large sum of interest paid to foreign creditors has also adversely affected the United States' international balance of payments.

What affects the economy more gravely is that loans contracted by the government account for an intolerably great percentage of total domestic credits. In the 1970's, debts incurred by the government accounted for only 20 percent of total domestic loans. The percentage rose to 35 percent in 1981 and to 48.9 percent in 1982. This has caused an imbalance of supply and demand on the money markets and has become an important reason for high interest rates which have lasted long time. It is estimated that this percentage in fiscal year 1983 will reach a high of 71.5 percent. At present, as the United States has just freed itself from recession, such a large amount of government loans will inevitably grab the financial resources for making private loans and thus affect investment in enterprises. Many economists have expressed their concern, saying that if things continue this way, the current recovery will be checked and a new recession will soon reappear.

Under these circumstances, the voices calling for the paring of budget deficits have become stronger and stronger in the United States. On the eve of the President's putting forward his 1984 fiscal budget, 6 former Cabinet members and more than 500 entrepreneurs jointly published an advertisement, calling for immediate steps to reduce the deficit. However, the budget submitted by the President still involved a record deficit as high as nearly \$190 billion. The Democrats of course would not give up this opportunity to launch an attack. Many Republicans did not dare to openly support the President's budget. The overruling of Reagan's budget by Congress not only reflects the American public's dissatisfaction at current defense and social policies, but also reflects their increasing concern over the huge fiscal deficits in successive years.

President Reagan said that he had never agreed to deficit financing. In May this year, he declared: "Deficit expenditure is one of the most horrible dangers to our republic and our people's prosperity." So, why has he still sharply increased the deficit year after year since he came to power? According to his explanation, on the one hand, with the reduction in government income and the increase in expenditures due to the economic recession, it is natural that the deficit is bound to increase; on the other hand, the situation caused by the Democratic Party's deficit financial policy in the past decades cannot be changed in a short time.

He pledged that prosperity will certainly appear in the United States so long as his "economic recovery plan" is carried out unremittingly, and that the fiscal deficit will also be greatly reduced and even completely eliminated. Some American economists also hold that the huge deficits in the last 2 years indeed involved some periodic factors. With the emergence of the recovery, these factors will gradually be eliminated. The problem at present is that the huge deficit in the United States has caused high interest rates which are exerting a destructive influence upon the U.S. economy and the Western world's economy as a whole, so it is still hard to say how great a momentum the recovery has. But the structural deficits are caused by the government's policies. In the last half century, U.S. governments have always used the method of expanding public expenditure to solve economic difficulties. This cannot but cause structural deficits in federal financing. In the last 20 years, there has been only one deficit-free year. In order to change this situation, Congress passed a "deficit control act" in 1974, requiring the government to decide its expenditure according to its revenue. However, because the economic policy as a whole did not change, the requirement has never been met and deficits have continued to appear. Therefore, in the last general election, balancing the budget was an important issue, which influenced the result of the election. Facts in the past 2 years have shown that the Reagan administration cannot eliminate fiscal deficits; instead, it can only increase the deficits.

As Congress has adopted a new budget, will the deficit issue be smoothly solved? It remains very doubtful. Though the Democrats sounded a warning against the overswelling deficit in the President's budget, a new budget adopted by Congress still involves a fairly large deficit, amounting to nearly \$180 billion, because the budget is still based on the previous economic guidelines that have created structural deficits in the past few decades. So, no matter how hard the two parties are attacking each other on the deficit issue, neither of them can really dish up a brilliant scheme to settle this issue.

PRC ENVOY TO SOVIET UNION MEETS GROMYKO 6 JULY

OWO70734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, July 6 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yang Shouzheng this morning met by appointment with Andrey Gromyko, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and foreign minister.

USSR AMITY SOCIETY OFFICIAL MEETS PRC DELEGATION

OWO61007 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, July 5 (XINHUA) -- First Vice-President Sergey Tikhvinskiy of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society met here today with a visiting delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association.

The Chinese delegation, led by Vice-President Liang Geng of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, arrived here July 3.

The Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries (USFCRFC) and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society gave a banquet for the Chinese delegation this afternoon. Chinese Ambassador to the Soviet Union Yang Shouzheng was present at the banquet. USFCRFC Vice-Chairman Bernov and Tikhvinskiy met with the delegation yesterday.

FRG'S KOHL RAISES REUNIFICATION ISSUE IN MOSCOW

OWO61942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, July 6 (XINHUA) -- Federal German Chancellor Helmut Kohl told a press conference here today if the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks failed, the Federal Republic of Germany will have U.S. medium-range missiles deployed on its territory on schedule.

He said it is his hope that the Soviet Union and the United States will reach some interim agreements on missile deployment in Geneva by the end of the year. He said he came to Moscow not to negotiate for others or as anyone's interpreter but to defend the interest of his country.

Kohl said the reunification of Germany has been a major point in his two-day meetings with Soviet leader Yuriy Andropov and other leaders. "We are aware of the present reality of the division of Germany," he said. "But what we want is the reunification of our country by any peaceful means," he said, adding, that this is the responsibility of all German patriots.

Kohl is the first Federal German leader to talk in public about reunification of Germany during a visit to Moscow. The Soviet Union reportedly holds different opinions with Kohl on the issue. "I told Mr Andropov, what would you say as a Soviet patriot if Moscow was divided down the middle -- and it is interesting that there was no answer, the question remained in the air," Kohl said.

Referring to Federal Germany's attitude towards a proposal on signing a treaty between the two military blocs about no use of force submitted by the Warsaw Pact, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said there should be no use of force within blocs and in other places including Afghanistan.

He also announced that Yuriy Andropov has accepted his invitation to visit the Federal Republic of Germany at a time to be negotiated.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY DPRK ASSEMBLY DELEGATION

Greeted by Chen Pixian

OW051121 Beijing XINHUA in English 0855 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 5 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by its chairman, Yang Hyong-sop, arrived here by air this morning for a 9-day friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Chen Pixian, vice-chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, greeted the delegation at the state guesthouse. Chen Pixian then had cordial talks over Sino-Korean friendship with Yang Hyong-sop, deputy delegation leader Kim Hyong-chong and other delegation members. Upon their arrival in Beijing at the airport this morning, the Korean guests were greeted by Wang Hanbin and Fu Hao, secretary general and member of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, Zhong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to the D.P.R.K., and Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the D.P.R.K. to China.

Meets Peng Zhen

OW051403 Beijing XINHUA in English 1340 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 5 (XINHUA) -- Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with a delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by its chairman, Yang Hyong-sop, here this afternoon.

Peng Zhen thanked the Korean comrades for visiting China soon after the conclusion of the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress. He said, "China and Korea are neighbors closely related to each other as the lips to the teeth, and going through thick and thin together. Long years of revolutionary struggle have bound our two countries together. The militant friendship between our two peoples can stand any test and will never be wrecked by outside forces."

Yang Hyong-sop congratulated Peng Zhen for being elected chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. He described the election as a sign of the full trust of the Chinese people. Yang Hyong-sop told Peng Zhen that China is the first country he visits after becoming the chairman of the Supreme Assembly. He said: "Korea-China friendship is cemented with blood and has stood the test of time. The Korean party and Government will do their utmost to further this friendship for all generations to come."

Peng Zhen briefed the visitors on China's socialist construction and the Sixth NPC session. Present on the occasion were Chen Pixian, vice-chairman, Wang Hanbin, secretary general, and Fu Hao, member, of the NPC Standing Committee; Han Nianlong, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea; and Chon Myong-su, D.P.R.K. ambassador to China.

Peng Zhen Addresses Banquet

OW051850 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 5 (XINHUA) -- The Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress gave a banquet here this evening in honor of a delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by its chairman, Yang Hyong-sop.

Addressing the banquet, NPC chairman Peng Zhen said the Chinese and Korean peoples are close comrades-in-arms and brothers.

"The visit by Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping to Korea and the visit by Comrade Kim Il-song to China last year are significant events in the history of Sino-Korean friendship and have advanced the traditional friendship between the two parties, governments and peoples to a new stage," he said. Peng Zhen said: "The Chinese people highly treasure their militant friendship, unity and cooperation with the Korean people, and will spare no effort to develop them." Peng Zhen praised the Korean people's achievements in socialist construction under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party and President Kim Il-song. He said the Korean people have built their fatherland from ruins into a thriving socialist country by relying on their own efforts, and have won admiration from other countries. The Chinese people heartily rejoice at every step in the progress the Korean people have made, he said. Peng Zhen said the Chinese people have been following with interest the Korean people's just cause of independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland. The Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the People's Republic have put forward positive, and reasonable suggestions and proposals for an earlier realization of reunification, and have made unremitting and sincere efforts towards that goal, he said. Peng Zhen said the Chinese Government and people will firmly support the Korean people in their struggle against the "two Koreas" plot and for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland until victory is won.

Yang Hyong-sop congratulated China on the successful convocation of the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress. He said the recent session is of historic importance to the Chinese party, Government and people striving to achieve the strategic goals of their socialist modernization program. The Chinese people have achieved stability and unity under the leadership of the Chinese Communist party, and a new and dynamic atmosphere prevails throughout the country, he said. Yang Hyong-sop said the Korean people greatly cherish their friendship and unity with the fraternal Chinese people, and will always advance shoulder to shoulder with them in the common cause of opposing imperialism and building socialism and communism. He also thanked the Chinese party, Government and people for their consistent support for the Korean people's socialist construction and their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Yang Hyong-sop said his delegation's visit to China will contribute to the promotion of relations between the peoples and legislative bodies of Korea and China.

Chen Pixian, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China, were among those attending the banquet. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 145 GMT on 5 July carries a similar report, adding the following paragraph: "Present at the banquet were Chen Pixian, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; Wang Hanbin, secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee; Gao Dengbang, deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee; Fu Hao, member of the NPC Standing Committee; Han Nianlong, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Zhao Pengfei, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress; and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea."]

Meets Li Xiannian

OW061917 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 6 (XINHUA) -- President Li Xiannian of the People's Republic of China this afternoon met with a delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by its chairman Yang Hyong-sop.

In a cordial conversation, Li Xiannian said China and Korea have supported each other during the revolutionary wars and in the period of peaceful construction as well. "Our two peoples have every reason to remain in friendship from generation to generation," he stressed. Yang Hyong-sop replied: "The Korean Workers' Party always educates our people to treasure Korea-China friendship." He said that his delegation will convey the Chinese people's friendly sentiments to the Korean people. Li Xiannian also briefed the guests on the strengthening of the cadre contingent and other domestic situations. Present on the occasion were Fu Hao, Standing Committee member of the National People's Congress; Han Nianlong, advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea; and Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China.

REPORTAGE ON WORLD CONFERENCE OF JOURNALISTS

PRC Attending

OW021352 Beijing XINHUA in English 1324 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang, July 2 (XINHUA) -- The World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace opened in Pyongyang this morning. Attending the five-day conference are 163 delegations and delegates from 113 countries of the five continents and 16 international organisations.

Pak Song-chol, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, expressed warm welcome in the name of the DPRK Government to the delegates who are active with their pens against imperialism and for friendship and peace. The current world conference of journalists, he said, will discuss the tasks and duty of the world progressive journalists to cope with the acute international situation today and take relevant measures to check the imperialist policy of aggression and war, defend world peace and security and strengthen friendship and solidarity among the anti-imperialist forces for independence. He expressed the belief that the conference will successfully attain its goal and bear a good fruit through the joint efforts of the delegates. He, on behalf of the DPRK Government and the Korean people, expressed deep thanks to the progressive journalists of the five continents for their support and solidarity for the Korean people's struggle to make the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Speeches were also made today by representatives of the African, European, Latin American and Asian regions and international organizations.

A delegation of the All-China Journalists Association headed by Wang Yi, permanent vice-chairman of the association, attended the conference.

PRC Delegate Addresses Meeting

OW031626 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang, July 3 (XINHUA) -- A call on the people and journalists of all countries to check the dangerous arms race was made by a Chinese delegate at the World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace here today.

Wang Fei, member of the delegation of the All-China Journalists Association and secretary of the associations Secretariat, made the call when he spoke on the first item on the agenda of the meeting: "The Task of the Journalists of the World Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace." Wang Fei said, "Though there are some positive factors in the present international developments, the world situation has not yet turned for the better in terms of relaxation and maintaining peace. On the contrary, it is deteriorating and becoming more tense and turbulent. A new round of arms race is going on on an unprecedented scale."

"People of all countries, including journalists, are faced with a most pressing task, i.e., to mobilize all forces, including the mass media, to work for the maintenance of world peace and international security," he said. Wang Fei stressed that "it is the general concern of all peoples to check the dangerous arms race. They have every reason to demand that the superpowers with the largest conventional and nuclear arsenals be the first to reduce their arms. They hope that the on-going nuclear disarmament talks between the superpowers will be conducted in a serious and responsible manner and that a genuine and not sham nuclear disarmament agreement will be reached." "All honest journalists should work to help thwart the schemes of imperialists, colonialists and expansionists by upholding these basic norms and condemning all forms of aggression and interference," he said.

Referring to the reunification of Korea, Wang Fei said, "The Chinese delegation calls on all delegates to express in an appropriate manner the strong international solidarity between world journalists and the Korean people and render their support and assistance to the cause of independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. We must resolutely condemn American interference in Korean affairs and demand the speedy withdrawal of its troops from South Korea in pursuance of relevant resolutions of international organizations so as to let the Korean people accomplish the noble cause of peaceful reunification independently free from foreign interference."

He said, "We express our deep sympathy towards all those countries and peoples subjected to the ravages of war, be it the distant Lebanon, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Afghanistan or Kampuchea. All forms of external interference must be stopped and all foreign troops withdrawn from these countries so that the people there can solve their own problems free from outside interference."

Kim Il-song Speaks at Banquet

OW040216 Beijing XINHUA in English 0154 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang, July 3 (XINHUA) -- Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today called on the world's journalists to give extensive information to the world of the just struggle of the people against imperialism and for peace and independence.

He made the call at a banquet given for the participants in the World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace, which opened here yesterday. He said the conference is important to the cause of smashing imperialist aggression and acts of war and of safeguarding world peace and security. On the world situation, he said the world tension is more complicated and acute today than ever before. Imperialist aggression and acts of war disturbed the peace in many parts of the world and the danger of a new war is growing. Therefore, he said, the most pressing and grave issue facing the world's progressive people is to oppose aggression and war, maintain peace and independence. He urged the world's journalists to do everything in their power to support and express solidarity with the people engaged in this struggle.

President Kim Il-song said the people of the newly emerging countries have achieved tremendous achievements in the course of building their new societies. There are many experiences and techniques among these countries yet to be disseminated by the world's journalists. Such a dissemination would be a positive contribution to the development of economic and technical exchanges and cooperation among the newly emerging countries as well as to the building of a prosperous new world.

He said it is the unswerving foreign policy of the DPRK Government to fight against imperialism, safeguard peace and independence, strengthen the friendship and unity with the people of various countries. The DPRK firmly supports the people of various countries in their struggle against imperialism and all forms of domination and for national independence and building of a new society.

He stressed, "The main obstacle in the way of Korea's independent, peaceful reunification at present is the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist army of aggression and the U.S. interference in our internal affairs. If the U.S. imperialists pull out of South Korea and stop meddling in our own business, the people of North and South Korea would join hands and reunify the country peacefully by their own efforts. With the active support and encouragement of the world's progressive people, we will force the U.S. imperialist aggression army out of South Korea and achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, so as to realize the national aspiration and, at the same time, carry out our important mission in the international cause of independence against imperialism."

He said, "The DPRK Government and the Korean people will strive to strengthen their unity with the peoples of socialist and non-aligned countries and other progressive people of the world and to promote the relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries which are friendly towards our country."

U.S. Policy Termed 'Wrong'

OW051904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1836 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang, July 5 (XINHUA) -- All-China Journalists Association delegation leader Wang Yi today strongly accused the United States of pursuing a wrong policy on the Korean peninsula.

Wang, who is permanent vice-chairman of the All-China Journalists Association, was speaking at the World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace being held here. He said: "For peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and for peace in Asia and the whole world, journalists in various countries have the responsibility to work with other people in enforcing the demand that the U.S. Government stop its interference in Korea's internal affairs, give up its policy of splitting Korea and withdraw all its armed forces from South Korea according to the United Nations resolution adopted at the 30th General Assembly." He stressed, "the Chinese people and journalists will, as ever before, continue to support and encourage the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country." Delegations from various other countries and world organizations in their addresses to the conference also urged U.S. forces to quit South Korea to allow the Korean people to reunify their country free from outside interference.

KCNA Director on Reunification

OW051908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang, July 5 (XINHUA) -- The occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their interference in Korea's internal affairs are the main stumbling block to the country's reunification, said Chu Hyon-ok at the third-day session of the World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace here yesterday. The two-day discussion of the second agenda of the conference on "The Support and Solidarity of the Journalists of the World to the Korean People in Their Cause of Reunification" was concluded today.

Chu Hyon-ok, deputy head of the delegation of the Korean Journalists Union and general director of the Korean Central News Agency, in his speech stressed that "if Korea is to be reunified, the U.S. imperialists must withdraw from South Korea without delay, taking along all their aggressive weapons including nuclear weapons, and stop their interference in the internal affairs of our country." "The most realistic and reasonable way for Korea's reunification at present is to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as proposed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song." He expressed the hope that the progressive journalists of the five continents will continue to channel world opinion through their press activities to the support and encouragement of the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Among those speaking at the session was Li Chong-won, head of the delegation of journalists of HYONGMYONG CHOSON, organ of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in South Korea. He called on the peace-loving countries and journalists of the world to support the South Korean people's struggle against the scheme of "two Koreas".

Conference Ends 6 July

OWO70851 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang, July 6 (XINHUA) -- The five-day World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace ended here today after adopting three documents. An appeal to journalists of the world on the Korean question adopted at the conference calls on journalists in the world to support the Korean people's just struggle for U.S. troop withdrawal from South Korea and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The appeal points out: "The U.S. occupation of South Korea and its colonial rule is the root cause of violations of peace in the Korean peninsula and the main obstacle to Korea's reunification." It says, "To ensure a durable peace and security in the Korean peninsula the U.S. troops should be pulled out of South Korea, U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea should be terminated and Korea should be reunified."

The appeal praises the efforts made by the Korean Government and people for realizing durable peace and peaceful reunification of the country. It says that the policy of founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo proposed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a realistic one, fair and just. It embodies the fundamental interests and requirements of the Korean nation in a comprehensive way and takes into equal consideration the respective interests of the two regions, the north and the south. It says: "The Korean problem is a burning issue of our time. The conscience of the world should heartily support and join the Korean people in their aspiration to live together peacefully and harmoniously on their reunified territory." "We are convinced that progressive journalists of the five continents striving for peace and social progress will respond to our appeal to make a positive contribution to the removal of the danger of a nuclear war from the Korean peninsula and to the realization of Korea's reunification," it says.

The conference also adopted a letter to South Korean journalists and a declaration. The declaration expresses support for the Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and for the struggles waged by the people of Palestine, Namibia, South Africa, Nicaragua and El Salvador. "The progressive journalists should raise their voices against the arms build-up and the arms race of the expansionists and for general and complete disarmament, dismantling of foreign military bases, withdrawal of all foreign aggressor troops, and respect for the people's right to self-determination," it says. Korean leaders Pak Song-chol, Chong Chun-ki and Huang Chang-yop attended the closing session.

DPRK FILM SHOW MARKS ANNIVERSARY IN PYONGYANG

SK070654 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] The Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association arranged a film show in Pyongyang yesterday evening to mark the 22d anniversary of the signing of the treaty for friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid between China and Korea.

Participating in this film show were Comrades Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, and Kim Yong-sun, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association and deputy minister of public health. He Zhangming, charge d'affaires at the Chinese Embassy in Korea, was invited to the function.

At the film show, a Korean documentary film, "Korea-China Friendship Sealed in Blood," and a Chinese technicolor artistic film, "Chongqing Thickly Shrouded by Fog," were shown.

DEPARTURE OF DPRK SCIENCE GROUP REPORTED

SK070656 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] After participating in the 23d meeting of the China-Korea Committee for Scientific Cooperation, the DPRK science cooperation delegation led by Kim Ung-ho, Korean side chairman of the China-Korea Committee for Scientific Cooperation and vice-chairman of the Korean State Science and Technology Committee, left Beijing yesterday for its country by plane.

AMITY ASSOCIATION MARKS MPR ANNIVERSARY

OW051127 Beijing XINHUA in English 0853 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 5 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries gave a cocktail here [as received] this afternoon in celebration of the 62nd anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution [MPR].

Among the guests were Puntsagiyn Shagdarsuren, ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic to China, and embassy officials.

Lu Cui, vice-president of the association, presided over the function.

A new Chinese color film was shown at the cocktail.

FURTHER ON CAR HEAD KOLINGBA'S VISIT TO BEIJING

Li Xiannian Hosts Banquet

OWO41953 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 4 (XINHUA) -- Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People this evening in honor of General Andre Kolingba, head of state and president of the Military Committee for National Redressment [as received] of Central Africa, and his party.

President Li said the successful convocation of the 19th Summit of the Organization of African Unity and its positive results demonstrated once again strong will to unite of the African countries and peoples. Reform of the unequal and irrational old international economic order has become the common demand of the Third World countries, he said. At the Sixth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, representatives of many African countries again urged the establishment of a new international economic order. To realize this goal, many African countries are carrying on regional cooperation by relying on their own efforts and seeking a greater scope for the South-South cooperation. This shows that the African countries and people are seeking a new path for the establishment of fair and rational international economic relations, he said. The president said the Chinese Government attaches great importance to and supports the South-South cooperation and stands for the establishment of a fair and reasonable new international economic order. He said the Chinese Government is willing to explore ways and forms of economic and technical cooperation with the African countries and other developing countries, and make practical efforts to promote that cooperation. This will be done, he said, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, stress on practical results, diversity in form and achievement of common progress. Li Xiannian noted the recent first session of China's Sixth National People's Congress was of great significance to ensuring China's long period of order and stability and to promoting the country's socialist construction. He said the Chinese people will unite under the guidance of the congress resolutions in an effort to build up the country, to strengthen their unity and cooperation with the Third World countries, including those in Africa, and together with the people of the whole world, to contribute their share to opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace. President Li also praised the Central African Government's efforts for national unity, social stability and prosperous economy. He praised its peaceful, neutral and nonaligned policy in international affairs, and its stand on maintaining African unity. He expressed China's willingness to develop its friendship and cooperation with Central Africa.

President Kolingba said that the People's Republic of China and the young Central African Republic share the common ideals of peace, justice and solidarity. He assured his hosts that his country is willing to expand and develop its relations with China. The Military Committee for National Redressment of Central Africa has devoted itself to restoring the national unity, revitalizing the economy and realizing the prosperity of the country, Kolingba said. He said that the committee has overcome numerous difficulties in reaching its goals. And the work has borne fruit, he said. Kolingba said that his people are going to transform their country on a wide scale. They have the ambition to obtain economic independence, which is the guarantee of the country's sovereignty, he said. "It is undeniable that we can only rely on our own efforts," he said. In this respect, Kolingba said, China has successfully overcome poverty on its own, through its own intelligence and courage.

China has become powerful through its own efforts, through its organized development of intelligence, its cooperation and unity with the Third World countries, he said. He said he believed that his present visit will promote the South-South dialogue and strengthen the unity and friendly cooperation between the two countries. Present at the banquet were Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister; Liu Yi, minister of commerce; He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery; He Zhengwen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Xu Jingwu, Chinese ambassador to the Central African Republic. Jean Pierre Sohahong Kombet, the Central African ambassador to China, was also present.

Kolingba Attends Cultural Soiree

OW052351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 5 (XINHUA) -- General Andre Kolingba, head of state and president of the Military Committee for National Redressment of Central Africa, saw a program of dances and songs presented by the Central Song and Dance Ensemble in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. General Kolingba and his party were accompanied by Liu Yi, chairman of the reception committee and minister of commerce, and Chen Xinren, advisor to the Ministry of Culture. The performance was sponsored by the Ministry of Culture. This afternoon, the president visited a cotton mill in Beijing.

Economic, Technical Agreement Signed

OW061941 Beijing XINHUA in English 1530 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 6 (XINHUA) -- An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the governments of China and the Republic of Central Africa [CAR] was signed here this evening. Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, and General Andre-Dieudonne Kolingba, head of state and president of the Military Committee for National Redressment of Central Africa, attended the signing ceremony. Chinese State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Central Africa Michel Salle signed the document on behalf of their respective governments. The foreign ministers of the two countries also affirmed the exchange of notes on the feasibility study of agricultural cooperation and training in handcraft arts.

Li, Wu Attend Banquet

OW061939 Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 6 (XINHUA) -- General Andre-Dieudonne Kolingba, president of the Military Committee for National Redressment and head of state of Central Africa [CAR] gave a return banquet in the Great Hall of the People this evening. Among the guests were Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China; Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs; Liu Yi, minister of commerce; He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery; and Xu Jingwu, Chinese ambassador to the Republic of Central Africa. The banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship. Toasts were drunk to the development of friendship between the peoples of China and Central Africa and friendly relations between the two countries. Also present at the banquet were members of the entourage of President Kolingba, and Jean Pierre Sohahong Kombet, Central African ambassador to China. Earlier today, President Kolingba and other Central African guests were entertained at a luncheon given by Liu Yi, chairman of the reception committee and minister of commerce. The Central African president visited a timber mill in the afternoon.

REPORTAGE ON PRC DELEGATION'S VISIT TO MOROCCO

Leaves for Morocco

OW021453 Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July 2 (XINHUA) -- A five-member Chinese Government delegation left here tonight for Morocco to attend completion ceremonies of the Rabat sports complex, built with Chinese assistance. The delegation is led by Lu Jindong, vice-minister of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission. They were seen off at the airport by Xu Cai, vice minister of the commission, and Abderrahim Harkett, Moroccan ambassador to China. Construction of the Rabat sports complex began in May of 1981. A ceremony will be held on July 9 for the completion.

Arrives in Morocco

OW062019 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Rabat, July 6 (XINHUA) -- Moroccan Prime Minister Maati Bouabid today told a Chinese Government delegation that the sports complex jointly built in Rabat by China and Morocco embodies a spirit of South-South cooperation. The Chinese delegation led by Lu Jindong, vice minister of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission of China, arrived here yesterday to attend the inauguration ceremony of the complex. Bouabid also said, "I have always kept a good memory of my China visit. The Chinese people and their leaders are sincere and courageous. I believe their efforts will succeed." During the meeting, Lu Jindong expressed thanks for the support and care extended by the Moroccan Government and people to the Chinese engineers and technicians engaged in the project.

YASIR 'ARAFAT MEETS SUDANESE, SOVIET OFFICIALS

OW061427 Beijing XINHUA in English 1107 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Tunis, July 5 (XINHUA) -- PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat today received from Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri a message delivered by Numayri's envoy, the Palestine news agency Wafa reported.

In his message Numayri urged 'Arafat to call for an immediate mini-Arab summit in Khartoum, the Sudanese capital to save the Palestinian revolution. The summit will be attended by Egypt, Morocco, Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

Numayri said he was deeply concerned about the conflicts between the Palestinian guerrillas and other Arab armed forces in the Al-Biqa' Valley of Lebanon.

He reaffirmed Sudan's support for the Palestinian revolution, the Palestinian people and their leaders.

Wafa also reported that 'Arafat met the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy here last night and gave him a message for transmittal to the Soviet leaders.

The message, the second in less than a week, deals with the situation in the Al-Biqa' Valley and in the Arab region as a whole.

LI MINGDE VIEWS MAO, STUDYING DENG'S WORKS

HK070728 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by Li Mingde: "A Shining Example of Upholding and Developing Mao Zedong Thought -- Thoughts on Studying 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Since the downfall of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique and especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our party, with the proletarian boldness of vision and scientific attitude of Marxism, has overcome disruption caused by both "leftist" and rightist ideology, correctly appraised Comrade Mao Zedong's historical merits, cleared away the miasma shrouding Mao Zedong Thought over a long time, restored the original feature of Mao Zedong Thought, and has taken a major step forward in developing Mao Zedong Thought in the practice of creating a new situation. This represents an important period in the developmental history of Mao Zedong Thought. This is of great immediate guiding significance and far-reaching historical significance with regard to our socialist cause.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has made great contributions to our party's efforts to overcome obstructions and to develop Mao Zedong Thought. From "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," we can see how he applied the viewpoints and methods of dialectical materialism and historical materialism to profoundly criticize the personality cult and the erroneous idea of treating Mao Zedong Thought as rigid dogma and, at the same time, to criticize the erroneous tendency to negate Comrade Mao Zedong's historical position and Mao Zedong Thought. In these works, he has made a lot of expositions of and provided many additions to the scientific theory of Mao Zedong Thought.

SMASHING THE MENTAL FETTERS OF THE "TWO WHATEVERS," ADVOCATING THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO CORRECTLY UNDERSTAND, MASTER AND APPLY MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT AS AN INTEGRATED SYSTEM

Correctly understanding, mastering, and applying Mao Zedong Thought as an integrated system is the key to adhering to and developing Mao Zedong Thought. During the 10 years of domestic turmoil, in order to realize their vicious aim of usurping party and state power, Lin Biao and the "gang of four," on the one hand, quoted Mao Zedong's statements out of context under the guise of "holding high" and "following" Mao Zedong Thought so as to distort, cut apart, and misrepresent Mao Zedong Thought and to create an ideological and theoretical turmoil; on the other hand, they tried hard to create a personality cult and to "deify" Comrade Mao Zedong, advocating that "every sentence" in Comrade Mao Zedong's statements "is a truth." After the "gang of four" was overthrown, the then principal responsible comrade of the party central leadership continued to stick to the "leftist" mistakes and pursued an erroneous principle of "two whatevers." Showing great foresight, Comrade Deng Xiaoping immediately perceived that if the "two whatevers" are not thoroughly criticized and their influence not eliminated, it would be impossible to correct the mistakes of the "Cultural Revolution" and to set things to rights, and impossible to uphold and develop Mao Zedong Thought as well. Therefore, he adopted the great boldness of a proletarian revolutionary and the scientific attitude of Marxism to launch a resolute struggle against the mistake of the "two whatevers."

Comrades who advocated the "two whatevers" argued that every statement and every decision made by Comrade Mao Zedong must not be changed and given up; rather, it must be strictly followed and carried out. Comrade Deng Xiaoping incisively criticized this erroneous viewpoint of metaphysics. He pointed out: On the surface, it seems that the advocates of the "two whatevers" are upholding Mao Zedong Thought; in fact, what they adhere to are precisely the erroneous theory and principles put forward by Comrade Mao Zedong in his later years, when he divorced himself from social practice, from the people, and the collective, and from the correct path of Mao Zedong Thought.

Therefore, we must not "follow and carry out" but must thoroughly discard it. If we always adhere to old and erroneous conventions as the "two whatevers" advocate, our revolutionary cause will not be able to develop and our socialist modernization will become empty talk. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's criticism has hit home on the "two whatevers."

Comrade Deng Xiaoping emphatically pointed out: Some conclusions in Mao Zedong Thought have been correct under certain conditions, but with the changes in time and place, or with the changes in conditions, these conclusions may no longer be suitable. Only by promptly revising and discarding those outmoded viewpoints and theory and replacing them with new experiences can Mao Zedong Thought be continuously developed. We should only follow the basic principles and essential spirit of Mao Zedong Thought and should not rigidly stick to individual statements and formulas made by Comrade Mao Zedong. On 2 June 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping explicitly pointed out at the armywide political work conference: "Undoubtedly, we must not go against the basic principles of Marxism, Leninism, and Mao Zedong Thought at any time. But we must link these principles to our reality and must analyze and study actual situations and solve actual problems. Deciding on work principles according to actual conditions is the fundamental way to think and to work and all members of the Communist Party must keep this point in mind." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 109) However, the "two whatevers" disregard the changes in objective situations and rigidly stick to conventional formulas and conclusions. Therefore, this proposition goes directly against Mao Zedong Thought's basic principle of linking theory to reality, and treats Mao Zedong Thought as rigid dogma without vitality.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping also pointed out: The "two whatevers" do not conform to Comrade Mao Zedong's will. Comrade Mao Zedong did not regard "every sentence" in his statements as "truth," nor did he treat Mao Zedong Thought as a "summit." He did not agree that his remarks and theory can be "applied" to all circumstances in a rigid way. Conversely, in the course of our revolution, Comrade Mao Zedong himself carried out uncompromising struggles against "leftist" dogmatism which advocated the rigid copying of foreign experiences. He closely combined the universal truth of Marxism and Leninism with the specific realities of China's revolution and opened up a correct road to win the victory. Mao Zedong Thought is precisely a product stemming from the combination of the universal truth of Marxism and Leninism and the specific realities of China's revolution.

This series of incisive arguments of Comrade Deng Xiaoping are a great significance for the whole party to understand the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought. They tell us that the correct attitude toward Mao Zedong Thought should be to thoroughly discard Comrade Mao Zedong's erroneous theory and viewpoints in his late years, to uphold the scientific principles of Mao Zedong Thought, to earnestly study the stand, viewpoints, and methods of Mao Zedong Thought, and to apply them to study new conditions in practice and solve new problems in the new historical period. Only this can be a correct way to uphold Mao Zedong Thought and to hold high the banner of Mao Zedong Thought.

ESTABLISH COMRADE MAO ZEDONG'S HISTORICAL POSITION, SAFEGUARD THE SCIENTIFIC TRUTH OF MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT

When our party was criticizing the "two whatevers" and correcting Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes in his later years, there appeared another wrong tendency, namely, some people doubted and negated Comrade Mao Zedong's historical position and the scientific value of Mao Zedong Thought. Therefore, whether we can historically and practically evaluate Comrade Mao Zedong and Mao Zedong Thought is the basic prerequisite to upholding and developing Mao Zedong Thought. Comrade Deng Xiaoping resolutely criticized this wrong tendency, correctly evaluated Comrade Mao Zedong's historical position, and safeguarded the scientific truth of Mao Zedong Thought.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping explicitly pointed out: The great achievements made by Comrade Mao Zedong in the protracted revolutionary struggle are indelible. It is true that he made serious mistakes in the "Great Cultural Revolution," but with regard to his whole life, his contributions to the Chinese revolution far exceeded his faults. His merits were primary and his mistakes secondary. It is not an attitude of dialectical materialism to cover one's mistakes because of his merits, nor is it an attitude of dialectical materialism to negate one's merits because of his mistakes. In the process of drafting "The Resolution on Some Questions in the History of the Party Since the Founding of the PRC," Comrade Deng Xiaoping repeatedly stressed the essential meaning of the "Resolution." The core is to establish Comrade Mao Zedong's historical position and to uphold and develop Mao Zedong Thought. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "If we fail to write this part or fail to write it well, we had better giving up writing the whole resolution." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 263)

Of course, to achieve this does not mean that we need to write Comrade Mao Zedong's great achievements only, and need not write his mistakes. Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes in his later years must be resolutely criticized. Nevertheless, we cannot act impetuously and excessively, but must act practically and appropriately. Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "We must unequivocally criticize all mistakes, including Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes. But we must seek truth from facts and analyse different situations. We cannot attribute all problems to his personal character. Comrade Mao Zedong was not an isolated individual person. He remained our party's leader until his death. We cannot exaggeratedly write Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes. Exaggerating his mistakes means bringing shame to Comrade Mao Zedong, as well as our party and country. This runs counter to historical facts." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" pp 265-266)

Comrade Deng Xiaoping also pointed out: While talking about mistakes in our work, we must not merely talk about Comrade Mao Zedong. Many responsible comrades of the central leadership have made mistakes. We must be "impartial" on this problem. He repeatedly stressed: "The collective must be responsible for some previous problems. Of course, Comrade Mao Zedong must bear principal responsibility. We say that system is a decisive factor and the system was just like that at that time, when people attributed all achievements to one person. In fact, we did not oppose some problems, so we must also bear some responsibilities." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 273) Comrade Deng Xiaoping also held that it would be good for some comrades to bear responsibilities for they could draw lessons from it. Also, it corresponded with facts, and was tenable and beneficial.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping further pointed out: While criticizing Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes in his later years, we must completely and correctly explain the reason for his mistakes, and must not attribute them to his personal character. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "If we view the problem in this way, this is not an attitude of Marxism and historical materialism." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 325) The reason for Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes is that on the one hand, he had no experience, and was building socialism in a groping manner, and on the other hand, Comrade Mao Zedong became conceited and was divorced from reality, plus our unsound systems in all fields, unhealthy life within the party, and the practice of one person making arbitrary decisions on important problems.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping resolutely fought against and seriously criticized those speeches purposely smearing and distorting Comrade Mao Zedong, and those ideas attempting to negate Mao Zedong Thought. He pointed out: Comrade Mao Zedong's cause and ideology are also the cause and ideology of his comrades-in-arms, the party and people, and the crystallization of the experiencedrawn from the revolutionary struggle of the Chinese people in more than half a century. Smearing and distorting Comrade Mao Zedong means smearing and distorting our party and country, and the history of the Chinese people.

Negating Mao Zedong Thought means negating the experience of our party's cause and our revolutionary struggle, and will get us nowhere. This is absolutely impermissible. In the past, Mao Zedong Thought was the banner of the Chinese revolution, and in the future, it will continue to be the banner of China's socialist cause.

USE NEW EXPERIENCE TO ENRICH AND DEVELOP MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT IN THE COURSE OF STRUGGLE AND PRACTICE

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in the course of leading the people of all nationalities throughout the country in effecting the historical change and in the great practice of carrying out the building of socialist modernization, our party created and accumulated a series of new experiences, and upheld and developed Mao Zedong Thought in all fields. Comrade Deng Xiaoping, who made major contributions in this respect, is the most outstanding representative. His contributions include reaffirming and further expounding the correct principles that were negated by the mistakes of the "leftist" deviation; using new conclusions to replace the outdated old conclusions according to the changes of the actual objective situation; and using new practical experience to enrich the existing cardinal principles and advancing some new theoretical summarization in light of the building of socialist modernization. Following are some of my personal understandings.

1. ON THE PRINCIPAL CONTRADICTION AND CLASS STRUGGLE IN SOCIALIST SOCIETY. After the downfall of the "gang of four," Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out in many of his speeches that we must resolutely discard the erroneous slogan of "taking class struggle as the key link." On March 1979, he pointed out at the party's theoretical work conference: "We are opposed to magnifying the class struggle. We do not hold that there is a bourgeoisie within the party and that under the socialist system, where exploiting classes and conditions are abolished, there will engender a bourgeois class or other exploiting classes." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 155) Certainly, by discarding the erroneous slogan of "taking class struggle as the key link," we do not mean to abandon class struggle. He said, although class struggle will not be the principal contradiction after the abolition of the exploiting class, it is far from being over. Due to domestic factors and external influence, class struggle will still exist for a long time within a certain range. Such struggle is somewhat different from any of the class struggles in the past, as it "is class struggle of a peculiar form, or historical class struggle left over in a peculiar form under the condition of socialism." We can therefore see that in the contemporary society of our country, class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction. The principal contradiction we must solve at present is one between the daily increasing material and cultural needs of the people and the backward social productive forces. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: "This is the principal contradiction at the present stage. It is our central task to solve this principal contradiction." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 168) The accomplishment of this task "determines the destiny of our state and the nation." (Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping pp 148-149) Therefore, he time and again emphasized that such a focus should never be deviated from except for the occurrence of a large-scale foreign intrusion. We must be a bit "obstinate" and unswervingly stick to it. All the work of our party should serve the focus of economic construction.

2. ON BUILDING SOCIALISM WITH CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS On the basis of summing up the historical experience and lessons of China's and international communist movement, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that to attain the grand objective of the four modernization, we must emancipate our minds and take our own road.

He said: "In carrying out democratic revolution, we followed the road of rural areas encircling cities set forth by Comrade Mao Zedong, which was suited to the actual condition of China. In carrying out modern construction, we must also break a new path in building modernization with Chinese characteristics, that is suited to the actual condition of China." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 149) In his opening address to the 12th CPC Congress, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out more clearly that we must "blaze a path of our own and build socialism with Chinese characteristics." What then is the national condition of China? Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that we must be aware of at least two important characteristics: one, we have a poor foundation, and two, we have a large population, particularly a large population of peasants, and a limited amount of land. This is the basic condition of China. However, for a long time in the past, due to the mistakes of the "leftist" deviation in our guiding ideology, we ignored this basic condition, one-sidedly pursued "larger size and having a higher degree of public ownership," and carried out "transition in poverty" and big public pot. All this seriously hindered the superiority of socialism. By proceeding from such practice, Comrade Deng Xiaoping put forward a series of major strategic decisions in his speeches such as "Adhere to the Principle of Distribution According to Labor," "Emancipate the Mind, Seek Truth From Facts, Unite as One, and Look Forward," "On Questions Concerning the Rural Policies," "Persist in the Party Line and Improve Working Methods," and "Opening Speech to the 12th CPC Congress." For instance, he said that by the end of the century, we must enable our economic construction and the material and cultural life of the people to reach a comparatively well-off level; in the economic management system, he proposed to transfer power to the lower levels in a planned manner, extend the decisionmaking rights of enterprises, and set up the responsibility system; in distribution, he insisted on the principle of distribution according to labor, more pay for more work, less pay for less work, no pay for no work, and letting some people become rich first; in ownership, he suggested that a small amount of individual economy should be allowed to exist; and so forth. The great vitality of these major decisions was manifested more and more in practice.

3. CONCERNING OUR STRUCTURAL REFORMS IN VARIOUS AREAS. Most of the systems which have been in use since the founding of the country, such as the leadership system, cadre system, economic system, and so on, are copied from foreign countries. However, some systems were established by following certain old ways of doing things during the revolutionary war years. At that time, such ways of doing things played an active role. But if they remained unchanged, they would seriously affect the development of productive force. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping has sharply pointed out: "If we do not carry out reforms, our cause of modernization and the socialist cause will be ruined." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 140) In order to make a success of the reforms, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has made many speeches and given many talks, such as "Reform in Party and State Leadership Systems," "Implement the Principle of Readjustment and Ensure Stability and Unity," "Streamlining the Government Institution Is a Revolution" and so on. In his speeches and talks, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly explained the idea of the need to carry out reforms in our economic system, political system, and other systems. There are many problems which we failed to solve in the past and some which we have not even touched on. In light of the malpractices which exist in our present economic and political systems, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has put forward these questions and made in-depth expositions on them.

4. CONCERNING THE BUILDING OF SOCIALIST SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION. Comrade Deng Xiaoping clearly regards the building of a socialist spiritual civilization as a basic task and a basic objective in building China's socialism. This is an important contribution of our party to Mao Zedong Thought. It is also an enrichment and development of scientific socialism. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has made many important expositions on this question.

He points out: In addition to successfully building a socialist material civilization, it is necessary to vigorously pay close attention to building a socialist spiritual civilization. In building a spiritual civilization, it is necessary to pay close attention to cultural and ideological construction. Without the vigorous development of education, science, and culture, without the communist ideology, ideal, faith, morality, and revolutionary discipline, or without the comradely relationship among people, socialism cannot be built. Socialist spiritual civilization is an important guarantee for the adherence to the socialist road and for the success of the four modernizations. He also put forward the idea that the building of a socialist spiritual civilization must rely on indoctrination, education, and training, and that it is necessary to unceasingly carry out communist ideological education for the people so that the people of all nationalities can become people who observe discipline and who have ideals, morality, and culture.

5. CONCERNING THE ROLE PLAYED BY EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND INTELLECTUALS. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has profoundly summed up historical experience and lessons. He stresses the need to pay close attention to the role played by education, science, and intellectuals. As early as 1975, in light of the crime committed by the "gang of four" of smearing and persecuting intellectuals, he pointed out in his "On Consolidating of Enterprises in the National Defense Industry" that: "It is necessary to arouse the enthusiasm of the scientific and technological personnel," and "the scientific and technological personnel should not look so depressed." ("Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" p 26) In discussing with Comrade Hu Yaobang the "outline of the report" by the Chinese Academy of Science, he profoundly pointed out that: The failure to put scientific research work in the forefront will be a drag on the overall situation. He said the above things when the slogan "the more knowledge one has, the more reactionary one will be" was very popular. He really had foresight! After smashing the "gang of four," Comrade Deng Xiaoping sharply pointed out that the key to the implementation of the four modernizations lies in the development of science and education and the modernization of science and technology. He has smashed bonds and, in the areas of theory, line, and policy, adopted a series of measures for setting right the things concerning the issue of intellectuals. He suggests that the so-called "two estimates," which have been laid like a dead weight on the back of the intellectuals, must be overthrown; he has scientifically explained that the mental laborers in a socialist society are also laborers; he advocates that knowledge and talented people should be respected; on behalf of the CPC Central Committee, he reaffirms that the majority of intellectuals are a part of the working class; he has made an exposition on the dialectical relationship between being "Red" and being "expert". His expositions are the guiding principle for our party in formulating the policy toward intellectuals.

6. CONCERNING THE BUILDING OF OUR PARTY. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, in order to make our party a strong leading core for the cause of socialist modernization, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has put forward a series of important ideas in his "The Organizational Line is the Guarantee for Implementing the Ideological and Political Lines," "Senior Cadres Should Take the Lead in Carrying Forward the Party's Fine Tradition," "The Present Situation and Our Tasks," "Persist in the Party Line and Improve Working Methods," and so on. He stresses the need to straighten out the party's ideological line, to carry out education inside the whole party, and to carry out party rectification on the basis of education. He asks both the old and new party members to be qualified members. In light of the new historical conditions, he proposed to improve the party's leadership, remove the protracted malpractices of the abnormal democratic life inside the party and of personality cult, truly practice democratic centralism, abolish the lifelong tenure of office of the leading cadres, and implement the principle of a division of labor between the party and the government.

He proposes to improve party style, maintain close links with the masses, and fight against the practice of seeking privileges. He especially stresses that senior cadres should take the lead in carrying forward the party's fine tradition. Regarding the struggle within the party, he profoundly summed up the lessons of the past and pointed out that in carrying out struggle within the party in the future, we must seek truth from facts, and, in principle, the definition of a "two-line struggle" should not be used. Certainly, the forbidden use of the definition of the "two-line struggle" does not mean that we must cease carrying out necessary struggle within the party. The correct method of criticism and self-criticism is the motive force that carries forward our cause. These are all the principles and conclusions drawn from bitter experience, which will have far-reaching influence on the consolidation and strengthening of party unity and intensification of party building.

Although my understanding of the above is not quite perfect, we can see from it how Comrade Deng Xiaoping made his outstanding contributions in adhering to and developing Mao Zedong Thought. It is unquestionable that he is a brilliant example in upholding and developing Mao Zedong Thought in our party. We must conscientiously study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and arm ourselves with its enriched ideological theory, so as make our due contribution to creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

GUANGMING RIBAO HAILS PUBLICATION OF DENG'S WORKS

HK060936 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jul 83 p 1

[Editorial: "A Brilliant Book Marking a Period of Great Historic Change -- Warmly Hailing the Publication of 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

[Text] "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," which the people of all nationalities throughout the country had been looking forward to for a long time, was finally published on the happy day of the 62d anniversary of the founding of the CPC. This is a great event in the political life of the party and the people of all China. With a feeling of joy, we warmly hail its publication and distribution.

Included in this book are Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speeches and talks during the period from 1975 to September 1982. To be sure, the period was only a short interval in the long process of history. However, the changes our party and country underwent during this period were of extremely great significance and had really far-reaching influence. The evil activities of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique spread dark clouds over our territory and brought formidable disasters to the party and the country. After the smashing of the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, the people cherished an ardent hope in their future. However, the erroneous idea of "two whatevers" imposed tremendous obstacles to the rectification of a series of important problems and persistently bogged down various tasks. Dispelling the apathetic atmosphere and facilitating the great historic change, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee fully revived the country. After the third plenary session, we got rid of the slogan of "taking class struggle as the key link" and shifted the focal point of the work of the party and the country to economic construction. With regard to the guiding ideology, we smashed the long-standing trammels of "leftist" mistakes and resolutely cleared up all pernicious influences of the so-called theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. At the same time, by removing all rightist interference and upholding the four basic principles, we succeeded in bringing all works onto the right track again.

Based on the summary of our experiences accumulated over the last 30-odd years, according to the basic principle of Marxism, and in light of a scientific analysis of our national conditions, we have drawn up a socialist program with Chinese characteristics, fixed our strategic goals, and laid down a series of new guidelines and policies. In clearing away the pernicious influence of dogmatism and personality cult and criticizing the bourgeois liberal tendency, we have managed to more and more closely integrate the theory with the lively and everchanging practice and to uphold and enrich Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. By and large, it is by restoring and carrying forward the party's fine traditions and adhering to the basic principle of proceeding in everything based on the reality, applying theory to practice, seeking truth from facts, and justifying and enriching truth by practice, that we made all the above-mentioned achievements. This is a basic lesson which we drew from our brilliant success in achieving the great historic change.

During this period of historic and great changes, the creative practice of the party and millions upon millions of people provided a rich source and wide scope for the development of scientific socialist theories. A great era inevitably produces great theoretical works compatible with it. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speeches and articles were produced against this extensive historical background. They not only have recorded the steps our country has taken as it extricated itself from peril, advanced toward a new life, and made constant progress along this unusual course, but also have summed up theoretically and proved the new situations, new problems, and new experiences which have emerged in this course and have become guidance for action for all the people of the country.

Since the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is a record and evidence of the outstanding role played by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in the political life of the party and the state and deeply reflects the demands of history and the desires and wisdom of the people, it is a summary of the experience of the creative practice of the Chinese people in carrying out socialist construction under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and is our party's contribution to the Marxist theoretical treasure house.

The publication of the "Selected Works" not only has indelible historic significance, but also has great significance in guiding the socialist construction in our country at present and in the future. The best way to celebrate the publication of the "Selected Works" is to study them. Through study, we must gain a deeper understanding of the line, principles, and policies formulated by the party since the third plenary session; realize the formation, changes, development, and gradual perfection of the party's line, principles, and policies since the third plenary session; and increase our steadfastness and consciousness in implementing the guidelines of the 12th CPC National Congress. It is particularly necessary for the broad masses of intellectuals to properly study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speeches and talks on knowledge, intellectuals, education, and work in various aspects on the ideological front contained in the collection. This is because these speeches and talks reflect a series of strategic decisions made by our party to meet the needs of socialist modernization. Through studying these works, we must gain a deep understanding of our solemn duties in our country's socialist modernization, make clear our orientation, steady our faith, and strive to contribute all our wisdom and talents in various kinds of work. In short, we must regard the selected works as a weapon for pushing forward the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization, strengthening the socialist democracy and legal system, and consolidating the party and strengthening our party ideologically and theoretically. Through study, we must seek greater unity in thinking, strengthen unity, oppose various erroneous "leftist" and rightist ideas, and push forward our undertakings in various fields.

NI ZHIFU URGES WORKERS TO STUDY DENG WORKS

HK070247 Beijing CONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jul 83 pp 1, 3

[Article by Ni Zhifu: "Workers All Over the County Must Seriously Study the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping'"]

[Text] On the happy occasion of commemorating the 62d anniversary of the founding of the CPC, "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is openly put on sale. Its publication adds a valuable document to the theoretical treasure house of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and provides the broad masses of workers and trade union cadres with materials for studying political theories and the line, guiding principles, and policies of the party. Conscientiously studying "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is a matter of vital practical and profound historical significance.

Studying "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" will help us understand the historical mission of the working class so that we will be able to take part more effectively in socialist modernization. The "Selected Works" has substantial content, which includes politics, economy, science, culture, military, the united front, party building, and others. The central idea of the "Selected Works" is to emancipate the mind, proceed from the reality in China to reform the outmoded conventions and old habits, and build socialism with Chinese characteristics. Such a central idea is established by Comrade Deng Xiaoping by utilizing the basic Marxist viewpoint to analyze and sum up both positive and negative experience for our country's socialist revolution and construction. It vividly embodies the three fundamental points of Mao Zedong Thought -- seeking truth from facts, the mass line, and independence. At present, our working class is striving to fulfill the new historical mission and to create a new situation in the field of socialist modernization. In the process of struggle, it is true that the broad masses of workers should study cultural knowledge, science, and technology so that they can do their day-to-day work well. However, to truly create a new situation in work they should conscientiously study and understand the central idea of the "Selected Works." Otherwise, they will commit errors and go astray. We should study and understand the central idea of the "Selected Works." Otherwise, they will commit errors and go astray. We should conscientiously study and grasp the essence of the articles contained in the "Selected Works", including "The Entire Party Should Take the Whole Situation Into Account to Promote the National Economy," "Working Class Should Make Outstanding Contributions to the Four Modernizations," "Emancipate the Mind and Seek Truth From Facts," "Respect Knowledge and Talented Personnel," "To Realize the Four Modernizations, We Should Uphold the Four Modernizations," "Our Modernization Should Proceed From Practical Conditions in China," "We Should Take Our Own Road and Build Socialism With Chinese Characteristics by Integrating the General Truth of Marxism With Specific Reality in China," and others. Through study, we will further understand the present historical mission of the working class and strengthen our sense of responsibility as the masters of our country, so that we will be able to work together with one heart, struggle hard, and contribute our efforts to socialist modernization.

Studying "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" may help us effectively understand the present line, guiding principles, and policies of the party so that we will be able to keep in line politically with the central authorities. The "Selected Works" has truly reflected the process in which Comrade Deng Xiaoping put forward and formulated the present line, guiding principles, and policies under the principle of collective leadership. The line, guiding principles, and policies are in accord with the Marxist basic principles and the present reality in our country. They are also in keeping with the demands of our times and the aspirations of the broad masses of people. Therefore, they are supported by the people and the masses. However, for various reasons, there are a small number of workers who do not clearly understand or doubt the present line, guiding principles, and policies.

Studying the "Selected Works" may help us understand how Comrade Deng Xiaoping proceeded from reality to put forth and formulate the line, guiding principles, and policies in a practical way and help us understand their formation, development, and improvement. Studying the "Selected Works" will also help us understand the previous "leftist" line, guiding principles, and policies and the reasons why they should be resolutely changed. Discovering the origin, development, and the effect of our present line, guiding principles, and policies, we will be able to clarify some muddled ideas, dispell our unnecessary misgivings, further enhance our understanding, and seek unity of thinking so that we can keep in line politically with the central authorities and enhance our consciousness for implementing the present line, guiding principles, and policies.

Studying "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" will help us enhance our political consciousness of patriotism and communism and strengthen the building of socialist spiritual civilization. The "Selected Works" expounds the importance of building high-level material civilization and socialist spiritual civilization and scientifically explains the meaning of socialist spiritual civilization. To study the "Selected Works," we should mainly grasp the following viewpoints and ideas: "We should carry forward the spirit of patriotism and enhance our national sense of self-respect and self-confidence;" "we should criticize and oppose the tendencies of worshipping things foreign and bourgeois liberalization, criticize and oppose decayed bourgeois ideas of profiting at the expense of others, putting profit-making first, and 'taking money as everything' and criticize and oppose anarchism and ultra-individualism;" "we should be determined to make contributions to the people, the motherland, and mankind;" "we should carry forward the spirit of unselfishness, hard struggle, and being honest in performing our official duties and uphold communist ideology and ethics;" and so forth. We should use them to steel ourselves and enhance our proletarian consciousness and gradually eliminate nonproletarian ideology in the ranks of the working class so that all workers will become conscious members of the working class.

Studying "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" may help us strengthen our trade unions ideologically and organizationally, develop the workers movement, and further do well in the work of trade unions. Comrade Deng Xiaoping has always attached importance to the workers movement, shown concern for the work of the trade union, and valued the role of trade unions and the working class in modernization. In the article "Working Class Should Make Outstanding Contributions to the Four Modernizations," he explicitly and specifically expounds the line, guiding principles, and tasks of trade union work. He urges trade unions to do the following work: educate all trade union members so that they realize the great significance of the four modernizations and make efforts to enhance their political, management, technical, and cultural level; educate all trade union members so that they uphold the highly centralized administrative leadership of enterprises and the high authority of the command systems in production, and educate all trade union members so that they take an active part in enterprise management. He points out: Trade unions should strive for democratic rights of workers and oppose bureaucracy of all forms; trade unions should exert efforts to safeguard workers' well-being, and urge and help administrative departments of enterprises and local governments to improve workers' labor, living, and hygienic conditions, as well as their food and drink, wherever conditions permit. While assigning tasks for trade unions, Comrade Deng Xiaoping also stresses that trade unions should take the mass line and form closer links with the masses so that the broad masses of workers feel that trade unions are their own trustworthy organizations which speak for workers and do work for them. Trade union organizations and cadres should set a good example. When they ask workers to do certain work, they should first do the work themselves. They should be the models in this respect. These principles and demands put forth by Comrade Deng Xiaoping are the key factors for our trade union cadres to do their work well.

If we go about things in accordance with these principles and demands, the trade unions will create a new situation in their work, their prestige among workers will be enhanced, and their contributions to the socialist modernizations will be greater.

The historical experiences of the workers movement have proved that using revolutionary theories and advanced ideology to arm workers to continuously enhance their political and ideological consciousness is an important condition for winning victory in revolution and construction. The publication of "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" has provided us with good materials for studying revolutionary theories and advanced ideology. I hope that trade union organizations at various levels and the broad masses of workers will conscientiously study "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and integrate it with the study of the documents of the 12th CPC National Congress, day-to-day ideological and political education, and party rectification to be carried out this winter and next spring. We should score new success in our work. We should carry forward the style of integrating theories with practice. Through study, members of working-class contingents will greatly enhance their political consciousness and theoretical and ideological level. Through study, they will also greatly improve their moral character and work ability.

RENMIN RIBAO ON INTELLECTUALS JOINING CPC

HK061158 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jul 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Earnestly Solve the Problems Faced by Intellectuals in Joining the CPC"]

[Text] In May 1981, Comrade Chen Yun pointed out: "The policies of the CPC on recruiting new party members and promoting cadres from among intellectuals are far from being realized." "The situation at present is that on the one hand, intellectuals apply for admission to the party and, on the other, they are, more often than not, kept out of the party. Some intellectuals who asked to join the party over a long period of time but frequently failed to have their wishes fulfilled during their lifetimes, were posthumously admitted as members of the CPC after they had made contributions and died. This state of affairs must be resolutely changed." Two years have passed, but has there been any improvement in the situation pointed out by Comrade Chen Yun? It must be said that through our efforts, the situation has improved considerably. There was a relatively big increase in the proportion of various professionals and technical personnel among the new party members recruited last year all over the country. This is a big advance in this respect. However, things have developed very unevenly. The problem of it being difficult for intellectuals to join the CPC remains unsolved in some localities and units.

Where does the difficulty in the problem of it being difficult for intellectuals to join the party actually lie? A host of facts show us that it lies mainly in the fact that some comrades within the CPC are not correct in ideological line and have their minds stuffed with "leftism," "discrimination against intellectuals," and "selfish ideas." Only when these defects are effectively corrected can the party's policy on recruiting new party members from among intellectuals be implemented.

By the "leftist" ideological influence, we refer chiefly to the fact that some comrades denigrate cultural and scientific knowledge and very often regard, intentionally or unintentionally, the comrades in our own ranks who have a higher level of education and are fairly knowledgeable as "outsiders." Some comrades even hold the opinion that "excessive recruitment of new party members from among intellectuals will make our party degenerate." Some comrades are still saying: For intellectuals to ask to join the Communist Party means "entering the wrong room."

What is more, some party-member cadres unexpectedly maintain that intellectuals must continue to accept "remolding" in a well-behaved manner and must not "sit as equals at the same table with party members." All these views bear a distinct mark of "leftism." If they are not corrected, they will inevitably become a serious obstacle to party building in the new period. It must be noted that with the improvement of the scientific and cultural level of the people throughout the nation, it is a historical necessity that the proportion of intellectuals in the party is bound to increase. To give successful leadership to the modernization program, our party must vigorously train the ranks of party members into a contingent of party members who are more knowledgeable and specialized. On the question of valuing knowledge and attaching importance to intellectuals, a question of principle, every party member and cadre must uphold the Marxist standpoint and regard intellectuals as part of the working class which marches at the head of the column toward the goal of becoming more knowledgeable. Efforts should be made to overcome the backward mentality which gives no heed to one being uncultured and lacking in knowledge, and to oppose the erroneous practice of keeping out of the party the intellectuals who have relatively profound cultural and scientific knowledge and are qualified for membership.

By saying that some comrades are prejudiced in approaching problems, we refer mainly to the fact that they fail to appraise historically, comprehensively, and essentially the comrades among intellectuals who have enthusiastically asked to join the party. The phenomena which are commonly found are that people are very often inclined to make a "rigid" appraisal, rather than making a historical, dialectical analysis, of the family background of and some conditions and questions in the individual life records of intellectuals; they lack a practical and realistic attitude toward the actual performances and the advantages and disadvantages of intellectuals and demand that "gold must be one hundred percent pure and man must be flawless"; out of mere conjecture and subjective assertion, they even regard that the objective of intellectuals in working hard is to "strive for fame and gain" and that intellectuals "have impure motives" in being anxious to join the party, and so on. All this is unjust. Like workers and peasants, an intellectual is not a flawless man, perfect in every way, and he is not immune from shortcomings and deficiencies. He always undergoes constant change rather than being immutable. In dealing with the comrades among intellectuals who wish to join the party, we must enthusiastically help them foster strengths and circumvent weaknesses and must pay attention to the political progress they have made, as we have done with workers and peasants. The key to the problem lies in the fact that we must guard against and overcome all kinds of prejudices left over by history and persist in using a dialectical materialist point of view in looking at people and things.

By saying that some comrades have selfish ideas in treating the question of intellectuals joining the party, we refer primarily to the fact that they frequently proceed from personal gain and loss in approaching problems rather than regarding the admission of intellectuals to the party as the demand of the party's cause.

Aside from personal objective reasons, there are still more profound historical and social reasons for the erroneous views on the question of dealing with knowledge and of intellectuals joining the party. To entirely correct these erroneous views requires undergoing a process. However, so long as we are good at applying the Marxist scientific viewpoint, unremittingly and intensively set to rights things which have been thrown into disorder with a definite object in view, strengthen ideological and educational work, and avoid blindness in publicity work, we can achieve practical results in this respect at a fairly rapid pace.

In order to effectively solve the question of intellectuals having difficulty in joining the party, the comrades of the organizational departments at various levels must conscientiously study the party's policy toward intellectuals and Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech "The Radiance of the Great Truth of Marxism Lights Our Way Forward" and further arm their minds. Meanwhile, they must adopt some practical measures to push the work forward. They include the following things: 1) It is necessary to make an overall analysis of the developments in recruiting new party members from among intellectuals in the specific localities or specific department and its affiliated organizations and have a clear picture of the ideological trends that have departed from correct policies. We must pay particular attention to the question of imbalances concealed in the total statistical figure of newly recruited party members, discover the "dead angles" in good time, and proceed to adopt measures selectively and do the work well. 2) It is essential to classify and grasp the lists of the intellectuals who have enthusiastically applied for party membership for many years or over the last few years, and to do this for the lists of young and middle-aged intellectuals first of all. Efforts should be made on this basis to work out the concrete plans for the training, education, and recruitment work and to recruit new party members one by one when conditions are ripe. 3) While checking on the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals, it is imperative to check up on the work of admitting intellectuals to the party. The comrades in charge of the work of recruiting new party members must strengthen day-to-day supervision and inspection work, make use of typical cases -- both good and bad -- to expedite the work, and promptly remove the obstacles to the correct implementation of policies. 4) In recruiting new party members, the relevant provisions of the new party Constitution must be strictly observed. A leading cadre must not indulge in the practice of what I say counts. Every party branch member or party committee member must uphold principles and impartially handle matters. 5) Those who deliberately make things difficult for or attack the intellectuals who have enthusiastically asked to join the party must be promptly investigated and checked, and disciplinary measures must be taken against individuals who deliberately make things difficult for or attack the intellectual who is enthusiastic about applying for party membership.

Now, stress is laid on solving this issue of it being difficult for intellectuals to join the party. This is because our longstanding failure to attach importance to admitting intellectuals to the party has brought about the contradiction of an incongruity between the present structure of party members and the demands of the new period; furthermore, the resistance we are faced with today in recruiting new party members from among intellectuals is much greater than that which we encounter in recruiting new party members from among workers, peasants, and cadres with a low cultural level. However, this does not mean that we can neglect in the slightest the continued admission to the party of the advanced elements among workers and peasants and can lower the requirements for party members, make no serious examination, and pay no attention to quality in recruiting new party members from among intellectuals, still less do a rush job of admitting intellectuals to the party; instead, this requires that the party organizations at various levels should earnestly implement the provisions of the party Constitution and the party's relevant policies and give equal treatment to the intellectuals who ask to join the party. A vigorous and solid job should be done in a planned and orderly way in admitting to the party the comrades among intellectuals who are qualified for party membership so that the comrades among them who have applied for party membership but are not fully qualified for membership can be properly taken care of and helped. At the same time, efforts should be made to prevent from entering the ranks of party members those who are alien to Marxism and at odds with the party and the people and who regard knowledge as pure private property and are keen on propagating bourgeois liberalism and on pursuing personal selfish desires.

In sum, we must act according to the requirements of the party in recruiting new party members from among intellectuals. This will bring about an improvement in the organizational situation of the party and provide a more solid foundation for ensuring that the leading bodies become more revolutionary, younger in average age, more knowledgeable, and more specialized, and further strengthen the role the party organization plays in the socialist modernization program as a combat force.

CIRCULAR RAPS ARBITRARY PRICE HIKES, COLLECTIONS

OW070451 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1238 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jul (XINHUA) -- The State Council and the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee issued an urgent circular on 3 July, urging all localities to take resolute actions to stop arbitrary price hikes of means of production and indiscriminate collection of fees from construction units.

The circular says: The policy set forth by the 12th party congress to concentrate capital on key construction projects is being carried out. Thanks to the hard work of all comrades in the party and the broad masses of staff members and workers, great successes have been achieved in various quarters and the economic situation as a whole is good. It should be pointed out, however, that since the latter half of 1982 two evil trends which gravely endanger national economic development have appeared in the course of the state's economic construction: some localities, enterprises, and institutions, violating the regulations stipulated by the party Central Committee and the State Council, have arbitrarily raised prices of means of production and indiscriminately charged, and even extorted, capital construction units. Such practices have developed to an intolerable extent. These two evil trends, unless checked with resolve, will certainly create an across-the-board increase in the cost of industrial production, push up the cost of capital construction projects, sharply reduce the state's revenue, increase the state's expenditure, and scatter and divert the state's financial and material resources; they will also generate waves of price hikes, jack up prices of all commodities, cause irregularities and economic crimes in society to continue to develop, upset the planned economy, undermine key construction projects, and harm the people's interests.

The circular points out: Leading comrades at all levels must fully realize that these two evil trends must be checked with resolve because they stem from total disregard of state interests and the general situation, and from heeding only the interests of certain departments, small units, and individuals, because they are reflections of an impure party spirit and an unhealthy party style, and because they are acts of violating party and government discipline.

To check these two evil trends, the circular sets forth the following strict regulations:

1. Such means of production as steel products, pig iron, cement, timber and coal, which are produced by state-owned enterprises and whose prices are set by the state, must be sold strictly in accordance with the prices set by the state no matter whether or not they are produced according to plan or in excess of quota. The extra portion of revenue acquired from unauthorized price hikes or from additional collections in violation of state regulations or under various pretexts, or acquired from additional collections from users in the name of centralization of capital, joint operation and profit sharing, or in the name of so-called "mutual consent," must be immediately canceled. All regulations set by units involving unauthorized price hikes, and all contracts signed on this basis, must be nullified and replaced by state-set prices.

At present certain means of production are admittedly underpriced and prices must be readjusted step by step. This question, however, should be deliberated and decided by the state in its entirety; localities, departments, and units are not permitted to raise prices without authorization.

2. Leading comrades of departments concerned of all provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and the State Council must personally organize subordinate enterprises to make a general review of the prices of steel products, pig iron, cement, timber, coal and other raw and semifinished materials as well as of fuel that have been charged since 1 January this year. Any illegal revenue acquired from overstepping the limits of price control and from overt or covert price hikes and collections shall be confiscated. Of the confiscated portion, 30 percent shall be turned over to the local treasury and 70 percent to the central government treasury under the name of "revenue confiscated from illegal price hikes." The principal responsible personnel must examine their mistakes. Those involved in serious cases shall be subjected to party disciplinary action or administrative disciplinary measures, and those who have seriously violated the law must be punished according to law. Those who have withheld truth or refused to turn over illegal revenues shall be punished even more harshly.

All provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions must readjust any tentative prices of steel products to the level that has been approved for such products. Any enterprise which has violated the principles of normal operation, of ensuring capital and of making small profits (with profit rates not exceeding 5 percent of the cost of production) and has set prices higher than the approved level, must immediately lower the prices to that level. The prices set for products to be marketed by the various steel enterprises themselves, as authorized by the state, should range within -- and not exceed -- 5 percent.

4. The assorted fees collected by various units from construction projects must be handled according to the respective situations. Any fee set or collected arbitrarily by various regions, departments or units shall be abolished on the day this notice is received, and construction banks and construction units at all levels must firmly reject such payments.

5. The State Planning Commission, the State Audit Administration, the Ministry of Finance, the State Bureau of Commodity Prices, and the State Administration of Industry and Commerce must, under the leadership of the State Economic Commission, organize their personnel to inspect selected regions and departments to see how this circular is observed. All regions and departments must also investigate their subordinate units to see how this circular is observed.

The circular says: To stop arbitrary price hikes and arbitrary collection of fees is an important task which has a vital bearing on the task of ensuring a steady economic growth and rectifying the party's work style and the standards of social conduct. Party committees and government organs at all levels and all departments under the State Council must strengthen their leadership and surmount all obstacles in order to make this task a success. The discipline inspection departments of party committees at all levels must regard it their important assignment to implement the principle of concentrating capital on key construction projects, maintain economic stability, stop the evil trends of engaging in arbitrary price hikes and arbitrary collection of fees, and work in coordination with other departments concerned to intensify the investigation and handling of transgressions in this regard. Those party members and cadres who have violated law and discipline must be handled seriously. Whoever should be punished, dismissed, or handled by law must be handled accordingly and never be tolerated. The responsibilities of those who shield them must be investigated.

The State Council and the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee demand that this circular be conveyed immediately to all departments and enterprises concerned. They have also set the time limit for stopping the two evil trends, saying that any unit which experiences the aforementioned problems but refuses to mend its ways within the time limit will be subjected to harsh punishment.

COMMENTATOR ON PRACTICE OF FLEEING KEY PROJECTS

OW070455 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0805 GMT 6 Jul 83

[XINHUA commentator's article: "Resolutely Check the Evil Practices of Engaging in Arbitrary Price Hikes and Indiscriminate Collections"]

[Excerpts] At present the state is concentrating financial and material resources to step up the construction of key projects with the emphasis on energy and transportation. This major effort on which vigorous economic development in the 1990's will depend has received active support from the cadres and masses of various areas and departments. But some areas and enterprises, taking advantage of the start of large numbers of key construction projects, have stirred up two evil trends: arbitrary price hikes and indiscriminate collections.

The evil trend of arbitrarily hiking the prices of steel products, cement, lumber and other means of production began in the latter half of last year and has continued to develop this year. Without approval by the State Council some localities and enterprises have set their own temporary producer prices for steel products, which are much higher than state-fixed prices. Some enterprises also demand payment of "management fees," "service charges" and so forth.

According to estimates by departments concerned, of the raw and semifinished materials and fuels which constitute a part of industrial production costs, about 20-30 percent are purchased at negotiated prices, and the negotiated prices of commodities are on the average 30 percent higher than state-set prices.

Indiscriminate collections refer to arbitrary collection of fees from organizations charged with building key construction projects by making things difficult for them, even to the extent of coercion and extortion. This evil trend in some places has developed to such an extent that it can no longer be tolerated. According to incomplete statistics, more than 370 different kinds of fees are being collected from capital construction units by various quarters, of which only 25 are approved by the state. The overwhelming majority of the remaining fees carry all sorts of invented names, and some amount to brazenly fleecing the state.

These two evil trends have pushed up engineering and building costs and increased expenditures of key projects. As a result, many key construction projects have exceeded their design budgets and additional investments have to be made, thus increasing state expenditures.

These two evil trends have caused the existing enterprises' costs to go up, profits to drop and losses to increase, resulting in reduced revenue for the state.

These two evil trends harm the national interest but fatten some small units and some individuals' pockets. They are using the ill-gotten money to indiscriminately issue bonuses and subsidies, benefiting units and individuals at the expense of the state, affecting the public mood and making it impossible to rectify the unhealthy tendencies in society and curb economic crimes.

The two evil trends also have set off a chain reaction, caused wave after wave of commodity price rises, affected price stability, undermined the country's planned economy, and threatened the hard-won excellent economic situation.

We admit that the present prices of some means of production are indeed too low and not reasonable. But the prices of these products should be given overall consideration and should be readjusted step by step by the state. The localities, departments, and production units should not hike prices on their own and disrupt the national economic plan.

Today the State Council and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission issued an urgent circular calling on all localities and departments to resolutely check, within a set time limit, the two evil trends of engaging in arbitrary price hikes and indiscriminate collections. We hope that all localities and departments will immediately go into action and resolutely carry it out. Those localities and units which have arbitrarily hiked prices in violation of state price policies or have indiscriminately collected money from units charged with the building of key projects should put the national interest above everything else, deeply understand the harmful nature of these erroneous practices, make a prompt decision to correct mistakes, and resolutely check the two evil trends to guarantee the smooth progress of national economic construction.

SUPPLIES BUREAU TO CRACK DOWN ON PRICE HIKES

OW060255 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] JINGJI RIBAO reports that the general situation of China's industrial and agricultural production has been fairly good since the beginning of this year. However, the prices for some means of industrial production have gone up because some enterprises engaged in production of materials and equipment have made unauthorized price adjustments by arbitrarily asking for money for additional expenses and expanding the extent of negotiated prices.

Li Kaixin, director of the State Supplies Bureau, pointed out that such evil tendencies of arbitrarily asking for more funds and making unauthorized price hikes must be stopped. Li Kaixin said that the malpractices of arbitrarily asking for more expenses and of selling at higher prices than purchase price are in violation of discipline concerning state finances and economy. Such malpractices are mainly due to some serious loopholes still existing in our work, as our management has not been carried out rigorously. We are now making preparations to issue a notice to the effect that investigations should be carried out in cases of undue expenses and making arbitrary price hikes, and after the investigation all undue income should be turned in to the state and those who commit repeated mistakes, once found out, will be dealt with strictly in accordance with state law and discipline.

Director Li Kaixin informed our reporter that the bureau will soon dispatch investigating personnel in several groups and that cases concerning enterprises directly under the bureau will be investigated by bureau personnel, while cases concerning local enterprises will be investigated by personnel sent out by local governments. Our approach towards these evil tendencies is resolute and they will certainly be stopped.

RENMIN RIBAO ON CURBING WASTE IN KEY PROJECTS

HK060836 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jul 83 p 1

[Report by reporter Liu Xieyang: "State Council Calls For Curbing Waste in Key Construction Projects"]

[Text] At present, the phenomenon of exceeding budgetary estimates in capital construction is quite understanding throughout the country. Of the 70 large and medium-size projects, the investment in 46 has already exceeded their budgetary estimate by 8.4 billion yuan, accounting for 40 percent of the total budgetary estimate -- 21.2 billion yuan -- of these 46 projects.

Of the 8 new and expansion projects of the coal industry, 7 have exceeded their total budgetary estimate by 2 billion yuan, accounting for 55.6 percent of the total budgetary estimate -- 3.59 billion yuan -- of these 7 projects. The 13 hydropower and thermal power stations have altogether exceeded their budgetary estimate by 4.82 billion yuan, accounting for 57.6 percent of the total budgetary estimate -- 8.36 billion yuan -- of these 13 projects.

Many key construction projects have exceeded their budgetary estimates for investment. Of course, the budgetary estimates of some of them were on the low side. However, that a large number of projects have exceeded their budgetary estimates is caused by irrational factors. Some localities, departments, units, and individuals have arbitrarily collected fees from key projects and have even blackmailed them. This is an important reason why key construction projects have exceeded their budgetary estimates. According to incomplete statistics, various departments have collected some 370 kinds of fees from capital construction units. Although not all these fees have been collected in one locality or one project, they have added a heavy burden to capital construction. A large number of these fees were extortions under all sorts of pretexts, appropriating property from the state or a unit. The railway line leading from Beijing's Shuangqiao to Qinhuangdao is one of the national key construction projects of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Since it began construction work in 1982, it has used nearly 20 million yuan of state investment. Because of excessive local demands, some of the investment has been spent on building highways, planting trees, building bus stations, and construction special railways.

Some construction units lack a sense of practicing economy in using investment, have poor management, or have to redo jobs with inferior construction quality, resulting in waste. Some 8,000 meters of tunnels in Liaoning's [Tie fa xiao qing kuang 6866 3127 2556 7230 4349] had to be rebuilt because they were crooked, causing a loss of 3-4 million yuan.

In accordance with a recent State Council decision, departments concerned have been organized to conduct investigations and make analyses on the situations of exceeding investment budgetary estimates, rising construction costs, poor management, and losses and waste in key projects and workers and staff members on the capital construction front are asked to plug loopholes, oppose waste, make suggestions, and tap potential in order to prevent and curb waste in key projects. Laws should be enforced upon those who neglect their duties and cause heavy losses.

COMMENTARY ON POOLING RESOURCES FOR KEY PROJECTS

OW070617 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1416 GMT 4 Jul 83

[XINHUA commentary: "It Is Imperative To Centralize Financial and Material Resources"]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jul (XINHUA) -- Whether or not we can do well in the construction of key projects centered around the energy and transportation fields has a bearing on our economic revitalization and the future of modernization, as well as on the fundamental interests of the people throughout the country. The shortage of financial and material resources at present has impacted on the progress of construction of key projects. We must make a determined effort to solve this problem.

Our country is not without money; the problem is that our financial resources are decentralized. For the past several years, the growth rate of industrial and agricultural production has been rather high and the GNP growth rate is not too low; yet instead of showing an increase, the state revenues registered a decline. State revenues in 1982 only accounted for 25.5 percent of the national income, a drop to the lowest point on record.

This situation has remained basically unchanged since the beginning of this year, when our industrial output value from January to May this year increased by 8.2 percent but our revenue receipts increased only by 0.1 percent. Because the construction in the general processing industry is expanded unrealistically, funds are spread even thinner. According to statistics released by the State Statistical Bureau, during the first 5 months of 1983, investments, primarily for general construction projects not included in the budget, accounted for 34.7 percent of the annual plan, whereas investments in the construction of key projects within the state budget only amounted to 24.2 percent of the annual plan.

Our country is not without material resources for construction; the problem is that they are badly scattered. Between 1965 and 1982, the amount of rolled steel distributed by the state under unified plan dropped from 95 to 53 percent; cement dropped from 71 to 25 percent; timber decreased from 63 to 57 percent.

Our country is large in area with a huge population and a weak foundation and it is to our disadvantage to overly centralize financial and material resources. But it is precisely for these reasons that we must maintain the necessary centralization before we can do things under a nationally-unified plan and mass the essential financial and material resources to do things that are beneficial for the country and the people. Nothing can be accomplished and time will be wasted if forces are scattered, with each doing things his own way. The construction of key projects requires heavy investment, a longer building cycle and many more complete sets of equipment. This makes it difficult for the local authorities to undertake such projects alone; they should be carried out with national efforts under a unified plan of the central authorities. It is therefore necessary, possible, and imperative to strengthen the construction of key projects by centralizing financial and material resources.

While the state centralizes financial and material resources to ensure the construction of key projects, certain departments, localities, and enterprises should refrain from arbitrarily building general processing facilities that can make a lot of money, as they did in the past. Such restraint may inconvenience them for the present and may even bring about some economic losses. However, it should be noted that insufficient energy resources and the lack of transportation facilities have remained the weakest links in the national economy. If the construction of key projects with emphasis on energy and transportation get bogged down without power and raw material, it would be a total waste for the localities to build many more processing industries. Developing energy and transportation will enliven the whole national economic situation and also bring about more benefits economically to departments, localities, and enterprises. Therefore, strengthening the construction of key projects by centralizing financial and material resources is a strategic policy decision of far-reaching significance, as it will enable departments, localities, and enterprises to gain much at a small loss and enjoy great conveniences in the long run by experiencing small inconveniences for the time being. Comrades of various departments, localities, and enterprises must consciously uphold the principle that interests of a part are subordinate to general interests and immediate interests are subordinate to long-range interests, and must take a positive attitude in support of this policy decision of the party and the state.

Some people are worried that the emphasis on centralization and control at this time might mean that the reform introduced several years ago will be withdrawn and reversed back to the old road of state control of receipts and expenditures, comparable to the practice of draining the pond to get all the fish. This kind of worry is uncalled for. When we speak about centralization we mean that some of the major policy decisions in the field of macroeconomics must be unified.

With regard to control, we mean that economic activities incompatible with the general interests must be strictly limited, for example: the scale of capital construction, the total amount of consumption funds, the management of prices and credit and other policies that effect the reform will remain unchanged; the system of contracted responsibilities based on households having remuneration linked to output will not be changed; the enlarged decisionmaking power for enterprises will remain unchanged; flexible policies will be applied as usual in areas of production, commodity circulation, and technical transformation; the regulation of the market under a guided plan will be continued. In short, the centralization and control we talk about here means that while protecting the legitimate initiative of the localities, units, staff members, and workers and the peasants, we also want to restrict the negative factors and lead the economic activities of enterprises in a direction beneficial to all of society by means of planned management, administrative intervention and law, and economic levers so that reforms can be developed healthily.

This kind of centralization amounts to management after things are enlivened. It does not follow the old road of excessive centralization of the past, instead it ensures that the state will have the necessary financial and material resources to carry out the construction of key projects centered around energy and transportation, benefiting even more the economic development at present and also economic revitalization in future.

WANG BINGQIAN ON KEY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

OW062225 Beijing in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 0900 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Text] This station reporter recently interviewed Wang Bingqian, newly-appointed state councillor and minister of finance, on the question of China concentrating its financial resources on the construction of key projects. Wang Bingqian first told this reporter: The measures adopted by China to appropriately concentrate its financial and material resources on the construction of key projects will not interfere with implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world and stimulating our domestic economy; much less will they represent a change in this policy.

The 58-year-old Wang Bingqian is of medium height and robust health. A sharp-witted and forthright financial expert, he was appointed minister of finance 2 years ago. On the characteristics of China's present financial work and the reasons why China is now concentrating its financial resources on key projects, Wang Bingqian said: After declining for 2 years, our country's revenues began to increase last year. A balance was struck between revenue and expenditure, with an increase in both. This was very difficult to do.

Wang Bingqian said: Our country issued more than 4.8 billion yuan in paper money last year, representing a decrease compared with previous years. This is why market prices have remained basically stable. At the same time, our foreign exchange situation has also improved. As a result, we have repaid the high-interest foreign loans ahead of time.

On the allocation of funds last year, Wang Bingqian said: The funds used for production and those for the improvement of the people's livelihood, the development of intellectual resources, and other purposes were about equal. He said: Such expenditures were basically reasonable because they not only helped the people improve their livelihood but played a positive role in the development of production.

Dealing with difficulties and problems in China's financial and economic work, Wang Bingqian said: Poor economic results and decentralization of funds are two outstanding problems. Without improving economic results, the people would not be able to benefit even if production developed. We will take effective measures to solve this problem step by step.

Funds are decentralized mainly because the proportion of state revenues in the national income is too low. State revenues last year accounted for only 25.5 percent of national income.

When asked why the state revenues decreased while production developed last year, Wang Bingqian said: because the funds to improve the people's livelihood and those at the disposal of enterprises increased. Some localities and departments also shared more revenues than before. The state financial situation is now too tight while localities have more funds than needed. Therefore, it is necessary to readjust the policy for the distribution of revenues and the investment structure. In other words, it is necessary to increase state revenues from 25 percent of the national income at present to about 28 percent. In regard to investment, we will reduce funds for general projects in order to ensure the construction of key projects, especially projects in the fields of energy, transportation, and the electronics industry. This is because key construction projects will be the mainstay for the vigorous development of our national economy in the future.

When finally asked whether there will be any obstacles to concentrating financial resources, Minister Wang Bingqian said: There should be no obstacles when we appropriately concentrate financial resources. This is because ours is a socialist country in which all the nation's activities are coordinated like pieces in a chess game. When we clearly explain the situation, all localities, departments, and enterprises will subordinate their interests to the interests of the state. Moreover, we will concentrate financial resources according to actual conditions and step by step, which will not bring difficulties to local finances. At the same time, by appropriately concentrating financial resources we do not mean returning to the former practice of unified receipts and allocations by the state, nor changing the policy of opening to the outside world and stimulating our domestic economy. We will concentrate financial resources on the basis of stimulating the economy. We believe that this will promote the further development of our national economy.

SUPPLY OF MATERIALS FOR AGRICULTURE STRESSED

HK060632 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jul 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Keeping Back Materials Supplied According to Plans for Agricultural Use Is Prohibited"]

[Text] The following incident took place at an advanced producers' meeting held by a certain county: One day, just as the leading members of the county took their seats on the podium, a peasant suddenly appeared on the podium, poured each of them a cup of tea, and then walked up to the microphone and said: Today, I have served each of the leading members a cup of tea. I have nothing else to ask except this: I hope that all the leading members will take the trouble to sell us the full amount of fertilizer, pesticide, fuel oil, and plastic sheeting supplied to the peasants according to the state plan; and will not hold back midway, "open the back door", or sell at a higher price. The representatives present were at first startled by the sudden action of this peasant, but after that, they responded with warm applause.

The request of this peasant has reflected the eager aspirations of the broad masses of commune members. In recent years, the situation in the countryside has been good, the enthusiasm of the peasants high, and there is great development in scientific farming. Some of the materials for agricultural use have become popular, and such materials as fertilizer and fuel oil in particular are in short supply. Many industrial and material departments, as well as commercial and transportation departments have given active support to agriculture, used every possible means to increase production, opened up new sources of goods, accelerated transportation, promptly developed sales, given a lot of help to the peasants, and made new contributions to developing the excellent situation of the countryside.

But some people have seized the opportunity to seek personal gain; made use of facilities in their work to "open the back door" and to sell scarce materials for agricultural use on the quiet to their friends; or when they noticed the anxiety of the peasants to buy materials, resorted to deception and added this and that kind of condition to make things difficult for the peasants. Even more disgusting is the fact that some people have actually resold these materials to seek exorbitant profits. All these actions have caused great resentment among the broad masses of peasants, and there is an urgent need for the leading party and government departments concerned to take resolute measures and put a stop to this.

To make a success of the work of supplying materials for agricultural use, we must first plug all the loopholes and not provide those people who seek illegal gain any opportunity they can take advantage of. Recently, the Shannan district party committee in Feixi County has disposed of the case of the reselling of chemical fertilizer by certain cadres of the Hongqiao Commune, corrected the style in the party, and enforced strict but fair party discipline. They have obtained energetic support from the county party committee as well as the Discipline Inspection Committee, and received praise from the peasants and masses. As rural cadres or supply and marketing cooperative workers and staff members, these people should wholeheartedly serve the peasants and make the effort to develop agricultural production. However, some of these people have actually forgotten their duties. They have worked only for their own interests and engaged in activities that are harmful to the peasants as well as to the people. This is incompatible with party discipline and state law. Such actions must be thoroughly investigated and strictly dealt with.

While resolutely putting a stop to the unhealthy tendency of keeping back materials for agricultural use, the departments concerned must at the same time also examine whether or not the existing methods for material distribution are rational, and whether or not the production, supply, and marketing contracts are as good as promised. We must let the peasants buy as much as possible of the materials they need, at the right time, and promote the development of agricultural production.

CPC MEMBERS URGED TO FIGHT UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES

HK060921 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jul 83 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Resolutely Support Party Members in Their Struggle Against Unhealthy Tendencies"]

[Text] Comrade Sun Zhongyuan suffered retaliation because he had kept up the struggle against unhealthy tendencies. He had to be hospitalized due to mental derangement. After many setbacks, serious measures were taken by the party organizations at higher levels in handling this case. Those who had retaliated against him were then dealt with in a serious way. This shows that in order to safeguard the sanctity of party regulations and laws and achieve a fundamental improvement of the party's work style, it is necessary to take resolute measures to stop all acts of retaliation and to support the masses of party members in struggling against unhealthy tendencies. This is an important job for party organizations and discipline inspection departments at all levels.

Having a democratic work style, maintaining close ties with the masses, correctly implementing the party's mass line, and conscientiously accepting criticism and supervision by the party and the masses, these are the basic requirements set out by the new party Constitution for leading party cadres at all levels. The great majority of these cadres are working in this manner. However, a small number of them have acted counter to this stipulation.

Instead of accepting criticism and supervision by the party and the masses and conscientiously examining and correcting their mistakes, they have used their power to suppress democracy and to retaliate against comrades who criticized them and exposed their errors. If this abominable behavior is not resolutely rectified, the initiative of the masses of party members will surely be dampened in their struggle against unhealthy tendencies. The masses will be full of misgivings and will not be able to boldly criticize and expose the shortcomings and mistakes in our work. Thus, illegal and undisciplined practices will not be exposed promptly or be dealt with seriously. Moreover, there will be more and more such practices, which will contaminate the healthy body of our party and will cause our party to be seriously divorced from the masses. How to adopt a correct attitude towards the criticism and supervision by the masses of party members is a question of principle, which has an important bearing on the future and destiny of our party and state. Therefore, we must enforce party discipline and state laws on the leaders who have disregarded party discipline and conducted retaliation against those who had criticized them and supervised their work.

The retaliation is sometimes conducted in an overt way, but on more occasions it is conducted in a covert way. Some cadres have outwardly remained calm and collected when they are actually trying in a thousand and one ways to seek an opportunity to take their revenge on the comrades who have exposed and criticized their unhealthy and illegal practices. They either spread slanderous rumors against these comrades so as to malign and isolate them, or find fault with them and put up obstacles for them in their work, or make things difficult for them on such problems as wage adjustment, promotion, passing judgment on technical or professional titles, and housing, or try to squeeze them out under the pretence of "promoting to important posts according to the needs of the work." Like conducting retaliation in an overt way, to conduct retaliation in a covert way as mentioned above will also result in suppressing criticism, imperiling democracy, and encouraging unhealthy tendencies. Therefore, in order to check the practice of retaliation, it is necessary to carry out investigations among the masses who have incurred retaliation, and find out the motives of the retaliation cases and the essence of the matter. It is necessary to clarify the truth of the matter and to prevent our being deceived by false appearances so that none of those who have conducted retaliation, no matter what tactics they may have adopted, can escape punishment.

At present, the bureaucratic ways of doing things still seriously exist among some leading cadres. They do not show any concern for the weal and woe of the people. Some of them are completely apathetic toward the people. They have paid no attention to the appeals and complaints lodged by the people who suffered retaliations, and have tolerated, protected, and shielded those who conducted retaliation. Some of the retaliation cases have not been handled for a very long time, even when the higher-level authorities have repeatedly required that they should be handled quickly. Although investigations have been carried out for some cases under the pressure of higher authorities and of public opinion, they were carried out perfunctorily and the cases were not handled seriously. Sometimes, those who conducted retaliation were even absolved from guilt under various pretexts. On other occasions, some people have violated relevant stipulations and have transferred, intentionally or unintentionally, the materials concerning the appeals and complaints of those who conducted the retaliation. As a result, the critics were persecuted and some distressing incidents occurred. This should never be repeated. This serious bureaucratic behavior must not only be criticized but must also be punished by party discipline and law according to the seriousness of each case.

Seriously handling the cases of retaliation will certainly encourage the party members and masses of people who adhere to principle to carry out courageous struggles, and will help to restore and develop the party's fine traditions. If these cases are not handled seriously, those who conducted retaliation will certainly be tolerated, protected, and shielded, the unhealthy tendencies will be encouraged, and the behavior of violating laws and discipline will be protected.

It is a gratifying phenomenon that the broad masses of party members and people are exercising supervision over leading party cadres, and that once they find some leaders are involved in unhealthy practices and violation of law and discipline, they are bold enough to criticize them, expose their mistakes, and struggle against them. This is a symbol of the gradually normalized democratic life inside and outside the party and a symbol of the prosperity of the party's cause. This is also where we have placed our hope for a fundamental improvement of the party's work style. We must not only resolutely support the comrades who have adhered to principle and who dare to struggle, but must also learn from them. We must mobilize the broad masses of people as well as all party members and encourage them to carry out courageous struggles against various unhealthy tendencies. In this way, we will surely win a fundamental improvement of the party's work style.

ZHAO ZIYANG, OTHER LEADERS MOURN LI CHAOBO

OWO70145 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1304 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 6 Jul (XINHUA) -- A memorial meeting for Comrade Li Chaobo [2621 6389 0130] was held at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries this afternoon.

Comrade Li Chaobo, adviser to the Ministry of Chemical Industry, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chinese Society of Environmental Science, and board member of the International Nature and Natural Resources Protection League, died of illness in Beijing on 27 June at the age of 63.

Wreaths were presented by Zhao Ziyang, Wan Li, Yu Qiuli, Gu Mu, Bo Yibo, Kang Shien, Zhang Jingfu and Song Ping and the State Council, the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee and the Pingyao County CPC Committee, Shanxi Province.

Present at the memorial meeting were Song Renqiong, Gu Mu, Song Ping and Han Guang. Li Ximing, minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, presided over the memorial meeting; Qin Zhongda, minister of chemical industry, delivered a memorial speech.

When Comrade Li Chaobo was seriously ill, leading comrades Yu Qiuli, Gu Mu, Bo Yibo and Kang Shien visited him at the hospital.

NEW BODY WILL UNIFY PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY

HKO70146 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 7 Jul 83 p 1

[Article by staff reporter]

[Text] All the many facets of China's vast petrochemical industry are being pulled together under one corporate structure.

The new China Petrochemical Corporation will be inaugurated next Monday in Beijing. It is being set up by the State Council as one of the key moves to restructure the nation's economic system. It will be the largest of four such corporations directly under the State Council.

The aim is to end multiple leadership, decentralized management and poor economic results.

Chen Jinhua, a leader of the group that made preparations for the new corporation, told CHINA DAILY that it will provide unified leadership, overall planning and management for 39 major enterprises throughout China, including 13 petrochemical companies and works, four petrochemical fibre plants, 17 big and medium-size oil refineries and five big fertilizer plants.

Labor Force

Chen, who is a former vice-mayor of Shanghai where he was in charge of industry, said the enterprises under the new corporation have a combined labour force of 470,000 tons of chemicals for making synthetic fibre, 137,000 tons of synthetic rubber, 4.93 million tons of plastics, 2.24 million tons of synthetic ammonia, and 3.58 million tons of urea.

Last year, production of the corporation's affiliated enterprises was valued at 23.48 billion yuan, which was 4.2 percent of the country's gross industrial output value. They turned over to the state 9.5 billion yuan in profits and taxes, representing 8.5 percent of China's revenues.

Chen said that there is still a comparatively large gap between the petrochemical industries of China and those of the industrialized countries. But he said that the corporation will speed the Chinese industry's development.

Key Projects

Under the corporation are eight key projects, either being built or planned. Four are included in the country's 70 top priority projects. They will lay a solid foundation for rapid development of the petrochemical industry in the next decade, Chen said.

He said that the corporation will actively develop technical and economic cooperation with foreign companies.

GOOD HARVEST OF SUMMER CROPS ANNOUNCED

OW070507 Beijing XINHUA in English 1105 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Beijing, July (XINHUA) -- China has another good harvest of summer crops this year and by the end of June, 15 major grain producing provinces have put 9.04 million tons of grain in storage, 650,000 tons more than the same 1982 period, according to agricultural department.

It is reported that Shandong, Zhejiang and Yunnan Provinces have all fulfilled their state quotas for agriculture tax and grain purchase for the summer crops. While Sichuan, Hebei and Henan have met 80 percent of the state plan. Some commodity grain producing counties have already met their annual quotas.

Grain departments throughout the country are now busy in purchasing more cereals and promoting grain marketing through various channels.

ANHUI URGES CHECK ON GRADUATE JOB ASSIGNMENTS

OW070647 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] The Discipline Inspection Commission of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Planning Commission, the provincial Personnel Bureau, the provincial Education Department and the provincial Higher Education Bureau recently issued a joint circular calling on all localities to further implement the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's and the Ministry of Education's circulars on checking unhealthy practices in job assignments for graduates.

The circular calls on leading cadres at all levels and cadres who are party members to take the lead in rectifying party style, set an example in observing the party Central Committee's guiding principles for inner-party political life, firmly implement the guidelines of relevant documents of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the Ministry of Education and policies concerning job assignments for graduates, and not interfere with the assignment of jobs for graduates. All parents of graduates should take the interests of the whole into account, put the national interests above everything else and educate and support their children to accept jobs assigned by the state. All graduates should put the national interests above everything else, combat ideas of avoiding hardship and seeking an easy life or worries about personal gain or loss, and consciously accept jobs assigned them.

The circular also calls on units, to which parents of graduates belong, to do good ideological work among the parents of graduates. Graduates' family difficulties should be reported as they really are, and there should be no deception. Employing departments and units should not ask the planning departments for quotas or name the graduates they want from schools in order to get people in through the back door. Departments in charge of graduates' job assignments and school personnel handling job assignments must uphold principles, act impartially, and have the courage to resist unhealthy tendencies. Discipline inspection departments at various levels should organize manpower to inspect and supervise job assignments for graduates in each area and school. Those found to have used their position and power to engage in malpractices, work through special connections and go through the back door should be called to account and sternly dealt with if the cases are serious and create a very bad impression.

NEW FUJIAN METHODS TO PREVENT TAX EVASION

OW070025 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0803 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Fuzhou, 3 Jul (XINHUA) -- XINHUA editor's note: At present tax evasion by shops run by individuals has been fairly common in some places. The state's financial revenues have been affected. This is because local tax authorities levy taxes on shops run by individuals according to the volume of business declared by the shops themselves. However, the declared volume of business of many of these shops tend to be much smaller than the actual volume of business. Are there any other methods for solving this problem besides educating these shops in observing law and discipline? We hereby offer, for the information of all localities, Zhaoan County's method of having the wholesale departments withhold taxes. [end editor's note]

XINHUA reporter Zhang Ruxian and correspondent Huang Yifei report as follows: Fujian Province's Zhaoan County has prevented tax evasion by shops run by individuals by adopting the method of having state-run wholesale departments withhold taxes as the shops make wholesale purchases. This has guaranteed the state's financial revenues. Recently, the Fujian Provincial Financial Department popularized the county's experience throughout the province.

By implementing the new method, the county has greatly reduced the number of cases of tax evasion. Statistics from 245 shops run by individuals show that in the 4 months from December 1982, state revenues from taxes increased 8.4-fold. As tax evasion is basically checked, the shops run by individuals in the county can now operate more soundly.

JIANGSU 'URGENT' CIRCULAR ON PRICE HIKES

OW062057 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1358 GMT 3 Jul 83

[By correspondent Zhang Xingduan]

[Text] Nanjing, 3 Jul (XINHUA) -- The Jiangsu Provincial People's Government today issued an urgent circular calling for prompt action and resolute measures to check the unhealthy trend of wantonly raising the price of fuels and industrial raw materials in various parts of the province.

The circular points out: The current situation in industrial and agricultural production is excellent, but an outstanding problem is that the prices of some fuels and raw materials have been wantonly raised. This has increased production and construction costs, seriously affected the development of production and national construction, and reduced state revenues. It is imperative to readjust the price of fuels and industrial raw materials in order to ensure the development of production and the normal progress of national construction.

The Jiangsu Provincial People's Government has adopted the following four measures according to actual conditions in the province:

1. Relevant departments should immediately make a general check on the prices of coal, oil, pig iron, steel products, and some other major raw materials. They should check on whether the products produced and allocated according to the state plan have been priced in accordance with state regulations. They should check on whether excess products sold by enterprises as well as surplus materials transferred from one enterprise to another in need of such materials have been overpriced against regulations in order to illegally seek profits. They should also check on how prices raised by local authorities have affected material supplies. Unreasonably high prices must be resolutely lowered. In the course of the check-up, all production enterprises and supply departments must conscientiously carry out their production and supply plan and commodity-supplying contracts without any interruption, and violators should be held responsible economically.
2. Price control for materials used by coordinated enterprises should be strengthened. Wantonly raised or unreasonable prices must be lowered.
3. All departments in charge of supplies, enterprises, and institutions must conscientiously organize personnel to make an inventory of warehouses and supply production and construction units with their surplus materials.
4. Units that have violated relevant regulations should be seriously educated and instructed to correct their mistakes within a time limit. Those who refuse to correct their mistakes should be punished.

HENAN URGES REDUCING MEETINGS, DOCUMENTS

HK070609 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Summary] "Recently, the provincial government issued a circular on the establishment of the responsibility system in government departments and reducing the number of meetings and documents in order to overcome bureaucracy, so that the policies and principles of the party and the government can be effectively carried out."

The circular says: "Departments at various levels should take the initiative and conscientiously do a good job in their own departments in accordance with their own tasks and functions. Responsibility systems for heads of committees, offices, departments, and bureaus should be established in all departments."

The circular proposes: "Departments responsible for the work should solve their own problems arising in their business, or it should be solved by the departments concerned or by the departments in charge of coordination, through consultation. The distribution of documents should be limited to a minimum. Short documents should be issued. The number of meetings should be reduced and their length shortened."

The circular stresses: "Great efforts should be made in streamlining the procedures of meetings. Meetings of minor importance should be canceled. A special conference should not be convened if problems can be solved by issuing a circular or by holding a telephone conference. In principle, departments at all levels are allowed to hold a provincial work conference once a year."

HUBEI BROADCASTING, TELEVISION MEETING CONCLUDES

HK250307 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The provincial broadcasting and television work conference, which concluded this morning, seriously studied and discussed the instructions of the Central Secretariat on the fundamental nature and tasks of broadcasting and television, implemented the spirit of the 11th national broadcasting and television work conference, and discussed in connection with Hubei reality the creation of a new situation in broadcasting and television work and the targets for endeavor by the end of the century, with the stress on urgent tasks to be carried out in the next 3 to 5 years.

The participants pledged to seriously implement the Central Secretariat's instructions on broadcasting and television work, to strive to run broadcasting and television work well, and to better serve the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization.

WUHAN RAINSTORM CAUSES WIDE FLOODING

HK070143 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Summary] "Yesterday, Wuhan was struck by a second rainstorm. Within 13-14 hours, the whole city recorded more than 220 mm of rainfall. The street with the highest water level recorded a level of 1.3 meters. Over one-half of the city, about 70,000 houses and more than 290 factories directly under the Wuhan City authorities were flooded." The Wuhan City People's Government sent cadres to inspect the flood situation.

According to the comrades in charge of the fight against the flooding, "the rainstorm that struck Wuhan this time persisted for a long time and it rained heavily. Within the next 2 days, there will be another rainstorm in Wuhan."

"Yesterday, at 1700, the water level of the Changjiang River reached 26.46 meters, higher than the warning level. Thus, it was very difficult to drain the water away from the urban areas." Under such circumstances, the Wuhan City People's Government asked the PLA units stationed in Wuhan and the departments concerned to be on guard against flooding and to adopt appropriate measures to deal with the aftermath of the rainstorm.

HUBEI LEADERS ON RAINSTORM, SUBSEQUENT ACTION

HK070145 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] This afternoon, Guan Guangfu, provincial CPC Committee secretary, and Huang Zhizheng, provincial CPC Committee secretary and governor, listened to a report on the situation in the fight against the flooding by Wang Qun, (Wu Guanzheng), (Wang Jie), and other leading comrades of the Wuhan City CPC Committee. After listening to the report, both Guan Guangfu and Huang Zhizheng spoke.

Comrade Huang Zhizheng said: The water levels of the Changjiang River and the Hanjiang River are very high. Thus, Wuhan is surrounded by the flood. At present, Wuhan should pay attention to two things at the same time. On one hand, it is necessary to pay attention to prevention and to the safety of the embankments. It is necessary to organize forces and to assign people to be specially responsible for strengthening the embankments. All the units and departments of the city, including the state and provincial units in Wuhan, should be under the unified command of the Wuhan City authorities. On the other hand, it is necessary to pay attention to the fight against the flooding, to organize all the forces of the city, and to assign people specially for the work. It is necessary to make arrangements for the safety of inhabitants of houses in danger of collapse, for the prevention and cure of diseases, and for other problems. In addition, the masses should be properly provided for.

Comrade Guan Guangfu said: The rainstorm broke with tremendous force. After the disaster, social order remains stable and people are not panicking because there have not been price fluctuations. When the disaster occurred, leading comrades of the city and of all the units and departments went to the forefront to solve problems. This is very important. We must continue to go to the forefront to enhance the morale of the masses, to make them feel confident, and to praise highly the good people and good deeds in the fight against the flooding.

After listening to the report, Comrade Guan Guangfu and Comrade Huang Zhizheng went to the bank of the Hanjiang River to examine the embankments and to acquaint themselves with the flood control situation.

HUNAN REPORTS 'TENSE' ANTIFLOOD STRUGGLE

HK070749 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Summary] Torrential rain continued to fall in the basin of the Li and other rivers on 6 July. "The antiflood struggle in the Dongting Lake area is becoming more and more tense. In view of this, Comrade Liu Zheng convened a governor's executive meeting in the evening of the same day to listen to reports on antiflood work. The meeting decided that Vice Governor Yang Huiquan, who is now organizing the antiflood struggle in the lake area, should continue to command in the frontline there."

According to the weather forecast, further heavy rain is expected in the middle reaches of the Changjiang and also in the northwestern parts of Hunan. The antiflood struggle in the Dongting Lake area will therefore be sustained and arduous. The provincial government has called for all-out efforts to overcome the calamity.

BEIJING CURBS HOUSING, REGISTRATION MALPRACTICES

OW050631 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0754 GMT 1 Jul 83

[By reporter Zhou Hongshu]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 1 Jul (XINHUA) -- The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission have in the past 3 months adopted resolute measures to check unhealthy trends in housing construction and distribution and of illegally changing rural household registrations into urban household registrations.

Various municipal units have exposed more than 100 cases of rather serious malfeasance committed by party members and cadres in housing construction and distribution and more than 350 cases of illegal changing of registration from rural households into urban households that occurred since 1980.

So far a number of the houses occupied by cadres in excess of what they are entitled to have been returned by them, and a number of illegal residence registrations have been cancelled. But a large number of cases still remain.

Since the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission issued an open letter in March calling for firmly checking the unhealthy trends among party members and cadres in housing construction and distribution, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission have conducted an investigation on a small number of leading cadres who used their position and power to occupy more housing than they had right to, or to get more and better housing for their children.

It was discovered that among leading cadres at the district, county and bureau levels, more than 80 lived in houses exceeding standards, including 33 exceeding standards by 10 square meters or more, and that 216 leading cadres at these levels obtained living quarters totaling more than 450 rooms for their 267 children. A few leading cadres even resorted to deception in order to occupy more housing.

In the transfer of household registrations, a small number of leading cadres at the district, county and bureau levels have also been found to have transferred household registrations of their relatives and friends from other places or rural areas to Beijing by fraudulent means or by lying to the organization concerned.

To resolutely check these two unhealthy practices, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and the municipal Discipline Inspection Commission recently made arrangements and called on party organizations at all levels in the municipality to effectively strengthen leadership over this task.

The Beijing Municipal CPC Committee calls on every Communist Party member to make contributions to rectifying party style, forging close ties between the party and the masses and enhancing the party's prestige.

NEI MONGGOL PEOPLE BUY DENG'S SELECTED WORKS

SK020609 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] Deng Xiaoping's selected works have been officially put on sales this morning in Hohhot City, the capital of the autonomous region. Early this morning, cadres and the masses of various nationalities from various circles were waiting in front of Xinhua book stores across the city to buy the selected works.

As soon as the stores opened their doors, people rushed to buy these books. After buying the books, a certain comrade from the regional civil affairs department happily stated:

We must earnestly study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's selected works and, under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, do a good job in building up the region.

According to estimates, during the period from 0900 to 1300 on 1 July, the Xinhua book stores across the city sold almost 20,000 volumes of books of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's selected works.

NEI MONGGOL RALLY RELAYS NPC, CPPCC GUIDELINES

SK040519 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Excerpts] On the morning of 2 July, the regional People's Congress Standing Committee and the regional CPPCC Committee held a joint rally of cadres of the regional organs to relay the guidelines of the First Session of the Sixth NPC and of the First Session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee.

Wang Duo, deputy leader of the regional delegation to the First Session of the Sixth NPC, after introducing in detail the grand occasion, the historical significance and the main tasks of the NPC session, gave an account of his experience in attending the session. Comrade Wang Duo said: I have learned many things from the NPC session, and the following are some main points related to the actual situation in our region:

1. Adhering to the principle of seeking truth from facts and making steady progress is the main condition for winning success in all undertakings.
2. To enliven the economy, we must continue to stress economic results and realistically guarantee the construction of key projects. According to the analysis of relevant departments, it is possible for our region to quadruple its gross economic output value by the end of this century if all enterprises, with the exception of newly-operated enterprises, can improve economic results and join the national advanced ranks.

3. Continue to persist in conducting reforms in order to achieve progress. Speeding up reform of the economic system is crucial to the current economic construction.

In carrying out reform, we must have a clear aim and a correct attitude, overcome obstacles, and eliminate resistance. To conduct reform, we must proceed from the actual situation, be resolute and prudent, carry out pilot work if we do not have experience, and carry out reform step-by-step. We should not rush headlong into mass action.

4. Actively developing science and education is crucial to modernization construction.

To improve economic results and to speed up economic development, we must rely on science and technology. We must consider expanding intellectual capacity and investment in modernization construction. We must exert our utmost and invest more in education undertakings. Efforts must be made to strengthen the building of socialist democracy and the legal system, education and propaganda on the constitution and the legal system, and the supervision and inspection of the implementation of the constitution and other laws. We must see to it that there are laws to follow and enforce and that all law breakers are dealt with. We must use law to protect the legal rights of the state and the people.

Comrade Wang Duo said in conclusion: We must do a good job in studying, publicizing, understanding and implementing the guidelines of this rally, heighten our confidence, enhance our spirit, work hard and overcome difficulties, and strive both to fulfill the tasks set forth by the 12th national party congress and the First Session of the Sixth NPC and to strengthen the socialist material and spiritual civilization.

[Wu Ligeng], vice chairman of the regional CPPCC Committee, relayed the guidelines of the First Session of the Sixth National CPPCC Committee at the rally.

The rally was presided over by Hao Xiushan, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee. Leading comrades of the regional party, government and Army organs and the CPPCC Committee, responsible comrades of various departments, committees, offices and bureaus and mass organizations, as well as cadres of various nationalities, a total of 1,250 persons, listened to speeches relaying guidelines.

COUNTY IN NEI MONGGOL TO BE RURAL INFORMATION POINT

SK030822 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Fengzhen County has set up, on a long-term basis, investigation and information points in rural areas and, under the principle of reporting both good and bad news, has begun to transmit rural information.

Fengzhen County was recently designated as an information point of the rural policy research center of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee to serve as a regular channel through which higher levels can understand rural situations.

It is a component part of [words indistinct] and will report to the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and other relevant departments at higher levels on the implementation of the party's rural principles and policies, on the new situations cropping up in rural reform, and on the thinking and demands of rural cadres and masses. Their reports will be taken by relevant departments at higher levels as a basis on which to understand new rural situation and new problems and to improve various policies.

In line with the natural conditions and the situation of economic development, Fengzhen County has selected five [words indistinct] areas representative of the political, economic, and cultural aspects of the masses to be its long-term investigation and information points. It also has appointed regular contact teams and households in each point in order to ensure the timely transmission of information.

NEI MONGGOL REDUCES CONSTRUCTION INVESTMENT

SK060514 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The autonomous region has adopted effective measures to resolutely narrow the scope of capital construction and ensure key projects. The region recently decided to reduce capital construction investment by 58.54 million yuan.

Since the beginning of this year, some localities and departments, when working out plans for the scope and investment of capital construction, have arbitrarily given the green light to construction projects. In particular, they have failed to put locally-funded projects under strict control. According to statistics compiled by the end of June, already arranged capital construction investment of the region totaled 352.54 million yuan, 58.54 million yuan -- or 20 percent -- more than the state-assigned quota.

In order to concentrate financial and material supplies on key projects and strengthen key energy, communications, light industrial and textile projects, the regional people's government called for efforts to put the scope of capital construction under control. All localities should resolutely suspend all projects not covered by state plans and stop all duplicate and ill-considered projects and those which use backward techniques and consume a great amount of materials.

NEI MONGGOL ECONOMIC WORK CONFERENCE ENDS

SK060543 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] The regional economic conference has noted that as the socialist economic construction is the center of all our work, it is necessary to strengthen party and government leadership over economic work, maintain steady growth and strive to comprehensively fulfill or overfulfill this year's economic plan.

The regional economic conference was held in Baotou from 26 June to 3 July. Attending were responsible comrades of various leagues and cities and relevant regional committees, offices, sections, and bureaus. Peng Mengyu, adviser to the regional People's Government and deputy secretary of the leading party group for the government and deputy secretary of the leading party group of the government, and Liu Zuohui, vice chairman of the regional People's Government, presided over the conference and delivered important speeches.

During the conference, the participants heard a report relaying central leading comrades' important instruction on the economic work and a report by Comrade Peng Mengyu on the economic situation during the January-June period and future tasks; studied the guidelines of the second conference on foreign capital utilization and the national energy conservation work conference; drew up documents on improving the region's industrial and communications production, enterprise management, financial revenue and expenditures and commercial purchases and marketing; and readjusted and formulated annual plans for the region's capital construction, technical transformations, economic cooperation, and foreign capital utilization.

The conference held: In the first half of this year, the region's economy maintained sound development and its industrial and communications production plans were 50% fulfilled by the end of June. However, there are still some problems meriting our attention. They are mainly: The scope of the capital construction has been extended blindly and out of control in some areas; some manufactured goods have been overstocked, which affect improvement of the economic results; market management has lagged behind; commodities which have a ready market have fallen short of demand and unsalable commodities have been in excessive supply; violations of the price policy have occurred continuously; the region's revenue increase has been unstable and agricultural and animal husbandry production in some localities has been threatened by drought and insect pests.

After analyzing and studying current problems in economic work, the conference set forth some tasks on which efforts should be concentrated during the second half of the year.

1. Further relax policies on agricultural and animal husbandry, consolidate and improve the production responsibility system, protect the enthusiasm of peasants and herdsmen, and try all possible means to reap good harvests this year. All trades and professions should implement the general policy of emphasizing forestry and animal husbandry while developing diversified undertakings and support and successfully carry out agricultural and animal husbandry production.
2. Greatly strengthen leadership over the economic work and continue to organize this year's industrial and communications production. It is imperative to improve product quality, develop variety, accelerate updating and upgrading of products, continue to lower production cost and achieve better economic results. All localities should conduct enterprise readjustment and consolidation at a quicker pace and, in the meantime, make the replacement of profit delivery with tax payment, a success.
3. Put the scope of the capital construction under strict control and give the priority of manpower, material and financial supplies to key energy, communications and light industrial and textile projects. It is also necessary to successfully conduct technical transformations at enterprises and training of all staff and workers.

The conference stressed: Leading comrades of all governments and economic departments should improve their leadership style and do their work in a down-to-earth manner. They should go to the realities of life, refrain from empty talk, vigorously conduct investigations and research, ascertain new situations and solve new problems, pay attention to practical results and strive to fulfill or overfulfill this year's economic plan.

NEI MONGGOL CALL FOR STRENGTHENED PRICE CONTROLS

SK030800 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Excerpt] The regional People's Government issued an emergency circular today calling on all localities to strengthen control of the prices of heavy industrial goods and resolutely stop the evil trend of arbitrary price hikes.

The circular states: Since July last year, some localities, departments and enterprises, going beyond the limits of authority for prices as prescribed by regulations, have arbitrarily raised the producer prices of such heavy industrial goods as rolled steel, timber, cement, and chemical fertilizer. This has disrupted the normal order for the national economic development and brought unjustified losses to the economic construction and the people's livelihood.

The circular urges all localities to unswervingly implement the State Council's instruction on checking arbitrary price hikes and successfully carry out the following work:

Heavy industrial goods whose prices are fixed by the state, including those covered by production plans, those whose production is not covered by plans, and those produced in excess of production quotas, must be sold at the state-fixed prices without exception. They must not be sold at negotiated prices, sold with premiums added, or at higher prices. Those who have raised the producer prices of such goods without authorization must make corrections resolutely and promptly. Their illegal incomes will be confiscated and turned in to the state coffers, and they will be held accountable.

SHANXI URGES STUDY, PROPAGATION OF DENG'S WORKS

OW030610 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] The Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee issued a circular yesterday, calling on party organizations at all levels in the province to properly organize the study and propagation of "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping."

In the circular, the Shanxi Provincial Party Committee also urges all localities and departments to plan the study of "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in light of their actual situation. It says that the principal leading cadres at all levels must regard the study of "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" as an important part of their theoretical study this year and make an effort to read over the book from cover to cover.

The circular stressed that, while studying "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," all localities and departments must integrate theory with practice and, on the basis of understanding the basic guidelines prescribed in the selected works, correct their thinking by comparing what they think with what they have actually done as well as by summing up experiences and the lessons that have been learned.

SHANXI TO SETTLE LAND REQUISITION DISPUTES

OW060125 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0746 GMT 1 Jul 83

[By XINHUA correspondent Shang Daijiang and RENMIN RIBAO correspondent Wang Aisheng]

[Excerpts] Taiyuan, 1 Jul (XINHUA) -- The Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial People's Government recently decided to settle disputes regarding the requisition of land for the construction of key state projects in the province and the removal of buildings other objects from such land. These disputes must be settled within the first 10 days of this month in order to ensure the smooth construction of these key projects.

There are now seven key state projects under construction in Shanxi Province. In addition, more than 20 large and medium-sized coal, power, transport and other projects are to be constructed in the province with state investment; the construction sites of these projects will involve more than 40 counties and districts in 11 prefectures and cities. According to reports from various localities, there are many problems in supporting the construction of key state projects. Particularly in requisitioning land and removing buildings or other objects from such land, people try to overcharge the state to a rather serious extent. In some localities people ask an exorbitant price for their land and set many additional demands.

The situation is outright intolerable. More serious is that some leading cadres give secret support to people who ask an exorbitant price for their land. To resolutely check the unhealthy trend of trying to overcharge the state for land, the Shanxi Provincial Party Committee and the provincial People's Government have taken resolute measures to promptly settle disputes regarding the requisition of land for the construction of key state projects and the removal of buildings or other objects from such land by dividing the work in this regard among cadres and holding them responsible for their work.

TIANJIN EMERGENCY MEETING ON CHECKING PRICE HIKES

SK060945 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] The municipal People's Government held an emergency meeting on the afternoon of 5 July, urging efforts to resolutely check the unhealthy tendencies of arbitrarily raising the prices of the means of production and of apportioning expenses from the construction units.

The emergency meeting pointed out: Recently, two unhealthy tendencies -- arbitrarily raising the prices of the means of production and apportioning expenses from the construction units -- have emerged at some industrial enterprises. If we fail to resolutely check such tendencies, the state construction projects and the masses' benefits will be seriously damaged. Leaders at all levels must pay special attention to this problem.

To resolutely check these two unhealthy tendencies, the municipal People's Government has raised the following suggestions:

1. The municipal People's Government calls on all districts and bureaus to relay the guidelines of this emergency meeting to lower levels on 6 July and organize leading cadres at all levels to conduct conscientious discussion in an effort to enhance their understanding, unite their thinking and work out ways to implement the guidelines of this emergency meeting.
2. Establish organizations and strengthen leadership. The municipal People's Government has decided to establish two leading groups headed by principle responsible comrades to inspect and check the unhealthy tendencies of arbitrarily raising prices and apportioning expenses from other units. Offices should be established under these two leading groups to develop the work. All localities should establish organizations or assign some persons to take charge of this work in line with their own practical situations. In terms of some key units, leading comrades should personally engage in this work and cooperate with other relevant organizations to develop it.
3. All units which have violated the stipulations of the state by arbitrarily raising the prices of the means of production and apportioning expenses from other units should immediately stop doing so in line with the guidelines of this emergency meeting. At the same time, comprehensive surveys and spot checks should be conducted so as to stop these two unhealthy tendencies before 15 July. More severe punishments will be imposed on those who refuse to correct malpractices or intentionally conceal their mistakes. The content of this inspection is: The amount and variety of the means of production which have been purchased or marketed at a arbitrarily raised price since 1 January this year; the range and the sum of the price hike; and the situation on arbitrary apportioning of expenses. In this inspection, top priority will be given to rolled steel, pig iron, cement, timber, coal, coke, soda, and caustic soda. All relevant units should report the situation in this regard to the municipal People's Government in a timely manner.

4. It is necessary to strengthen the discipline inspection work. Discipline inspection departments at all levels should regard the checking of these two unhealthy tendencies as an important task for the present discipline inspection work and actually pay attention to this work. As for those who arbitrarily raise the prices of the means of production in a serious manner, who conceal their mistakes, or who refuse to deliver the illegally-gained money to higher authorities, severe punishment will be given to them in accordance with the party and political discipline and with relevant stipulations.

5. It is necessary to strengthen the work of propagation and reporting. Good units and good experiences should be commended and the units which violate the state stipulations and refuse to correct their mistakes should be criticized so as to develop this work in a penetrating manner.

BRIEFS

HEBEI XINGTAI POWER PLANT -- Shijiazhuang, 2 Jul (XINHUA) -- Work has begun to install two power generating units each with a designed capacity of 200,000 kiloWatts at the Xingtai Thermal Power Plant. This is the third-phase expansion for the Xingtai Thermal Power Plant near the Xingtai Coal Center. The power plant's existing capacity is 100,000 kiloWatts. The project is scheduled for completion in 1986, to be followed by another phase of expansion. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 2 Jul 83 OW]

HEBEI QINHUANGDAO COAL WHARF -- Shijiazhuang, 1 Jul (XINHUA) -- A test run began today for a new coal wharf at Qinhuangdao, a major port in north China. Two new berths have been completed -- one for 50,000 ton-class ships and the other for 20,000-ton ships. The berths, designed to handle 10 million tons annually, are part of the large coal wharf now being built to help increase shipments from Shanxi Province, China's biggest coal center. They constitute the first stage of the project. The second stage of construction, using Japanese loans, will call for building 2 more berths for 50,000-ton class ships, according to the port administration. Their annual handling capacity will be 20 million tons. The project, which will eventually be able to handle 30 million tons of coal a year, is scheduled for completion in 1984, the port administration said. By then, the port will be able to handle 60 million tons of cargo a year, second in volume only to Shanghai. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1442 GMT 1 Jul 83 OW]

HEBEI TANGSHAN WATER PROJECT -- Shijiazhuang, 2 July (XINHUA) -- Construction of a project is in full swing to supply water for the north China city of Tangshan, now a booming industrial center 7 years after it was almost flattened by a 7.8 magnitude earthquake. The 330 million yuan (about 165 million U.S. dollars) project will draw on the Luanhe in northern Hebei Province. It is expected to bring an annual average of 800 million cubic meters of water to Tangshan now suffering from a water shortage as a result of the rapid industrial resurgence and population growth in the past few years. More than 61,000 hectares of farmland will also benefit from the project. It involves excavating a 52-kilometer canal, driving tunnels and building bridges and culverts. A cement wall reinforcing a 983-meter long and 24.5 meter high dam has been built recently. Tangshan is now a major industrial center with sizeable power, iron and steel, building materials and ceramics factories. The total value of its annual industrial output has reached 2.64 billion yuan (1.32 billion U.S. dollars), surpassing the pre-quake figure. The city's population has risen to 1.3 million, as against 1.06 million in 1976. Another project to divert water from the Luanhe to Tianjin is scheduled for completion 1 October. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 2 Jul 83 OW]

HEILONGJIANG FLOOD-PREVENTION WORK URGED

SK030630 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] According to HARBIN RIBAO, the Harbin City People's Government held a work conference on 2 July on preventing floods, urging the people throughout the city to pay attention to the current abnormal weather, to refrain from becoming careless, and to step up preparatory work for combating possible serious flooding.

The conference noted: The characteristics of the flooding trend this year is that the water level of the Songhua River in Harbin City has now reached over (11.5) meters, about 1 meter higher than the level of the corresponding 1957 period. Such an early and large flooding trend is unprecedented in the 1980's. Therefore, the conference urged the departments concerned and the broad masses of the people across the city to be aware of the flood-prevention situation, to be ready to possibly prevent serious flooding and combating serious disasters this year, and to immediately do a good job in getting well prepared for flood prevention.

The conference, in line with the current flood-prevention work, put forward the following tasks: It is necessary to upgrade the flood-prevention standard of urban river embankments. Before the end of July, efforts should be made to complete the building of embankment reinforcement covered by the plan. An all-out effort should be made to remove all obstacles along river courses that might hinder the water's flow. It is necessary to unify arrangements and to strengthen embankment management. In the restricted areas of flood-prevention operation, no one is allowed to build any structure unless they have been given permission by the flood-prevention department. It is necessary to introduce the system of personal responsibility for flood-prevention operation. Units at all levels in charge of flood-prevention operations should strengthen the duty-shift system.

The conference urged various circles across the city to unite as one and to unify their work steps so as to fulfill as soon as possible various flood-prevention measures.

HEILONGJIANG FAMILY PLANNING CONFERENCE HELD

SK040304 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The provincial Family Planning Committee of the provincial CPC Committee held a conference in Dedu County between 27 and 29 June to relay guidelines of the National Family Planning On-The-Spot Meeting held in Rongcheng County.

The conference decided that in the future, in carrying out family planning work, our province must study the experience of Rongcheng County in stressing three points and must launch a campaign on checking multiple-births, unplanned births, and late abortions. To stress three points means to conduct propaganda and education and to set economic restrictions, with emphasis on the former; to take measures for contraception and sterilization and to give abortions, with emphasis on the former; and to conduct regular and shock family planning work, with emphasis on the former.

Some 200 comrades from various prefectures, cities, and counties at the conference summed up their experience in carrying out family planning work in their own localities. They said that they will promote experience in stressing three points, prevent the occurrence of multiple and unplanned births and abortions and strive to achieve a great change in the province's family planning work in 2 to 3 years.

HEILONGJIANG PROMOTES BEIAN COUNTY TO CITY

SK030525 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] With the approval of the State Council, Beian County in Heihe Prefecture, Heilongjiang Province, has been restored to its original status as a city. During the period from 1959 to 1963, the county was changed into a city. Recently, Beian City held the First Session of the Ninth City Party Congress and the Fourth Session of the Eighth City People's Congress. At these sessions, (Zhao Guobin) was elected secretary of the city CPC Committee and (Du Jinghe) was elected mayor of the city. The city is still under the jurisdiction of the Heihe Prefectural Administrative Office.

LIAONING'S 500,000-VOLT POWER PROJECT NEARS COMPLETION

SK301036 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] Since breaking ground in 1979, the construction of the "Yuanbaoshan-Jinzhou-Liaoyang-Haicheng" 500,000-volt extra-high voltage power transmission and transformation line project, spanning the southwestern part of Shenyang Province and the eastern part of Nei Monggol Region, has been proceeding rapidly and is almost completed.

By the end of this May, over 80 percent of the project had been completed. The project of pylon scaffolds has entered the final phase and two of the three transformer sub-stations have been installed. It is estimated that the entire project will be completed and put into operation in 1985.

The project of the "Yuanbaoshan-Jinzhou-Liaoyang-Haicheng" 500,000-volt extra-high voltage power transmission and transformation line is one of the 70 key state projects. The total investment is 364 million yuan. Six hundred km in length, the transmission and transformation line is going east from Nei Monggol Region's Yuanbaoshan to Haicheng by way of Jinzhou and Liaoyang, spanning tens of rivers, including Laoha, Daling, Raoyang, Taizi, Liaohe, and Huhe, and passing through tens of high mountains, including Laohu, Daqing, and Yiwulu. On completion, the line will transmit strong energy from the Yuanbaoshan Kengkou powerplant to the western and southern areas of our province. The pressure of our power shortage will be relieved and changed.

This transmission and transformation line was home designed, and it is the first 500,000-volt extra-high voltage power transmission and transformation line installed with home-made equipment. The technological level is fairly high and the construction is extremely difficult. Staff members and workers of the Dongbei, Jilin, and Heilongjiang power transmission and transformation engineering companies, who are undertaking the construction task, despite snowstorms and hot weather, have carried out the spirit of plain living and hard struggle to ceaselessly accelerate the pace of construction and to ensure the construction quality. At present, the construction of the section between Yuanbaoshan and Jinzhou and the section between Jinzhou and Liaoyang has been completed ahead of schedule and put into operation with step down transformers. The construction of the section between Jinzhou and Haicheng has been basically completed, and the section between Liaoyang and Haicheng will be completed next spring.

GUANGDONG GROUP URGES 3D CPC-KUOMINTANG ACCORD

HK030629 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial Party History Association held an academic discussion meeting in Guangzhou from 27 June to 1 July to mark the 60th anniversary of the 3d CPC Congress. The meeting seriously studied and probed issues such as the theory and practice of the revolutionary united front, the three great party decisions, the significance of the first CPC-Kuomintang cooperation effected by the Kuomintang under Sun Yat-sen's leadership, and the necessity and feasibility of effecting a third CPC-Kuomintang cooperation.

Many comrades pointed out at the meeting: History is a mirror. Summing up the lessons of history is for the purpose of taking past experiences, if not forgotten, as a guide for the future. At present our country is facing the issue of effecting a third CPC-Kuomintang cooperation and achieving peaceful reunification of the motherland. Everyone hoped that the Taiwan authorities and Mr Chiang Ching-kou would recall the history of the past 60 years and correctly recognize the profound lesson of history of how the CPC and Kuomintang cooperated twice, with the people of the whole country supporting this, and split twice, with the result that our country fell into a long period of civil war.

As with Mr Sun Yat-sen 60 years ago, they should regard the national cause as the most important issue, fall in with the tide of history, and resolutely effect the third cooperation with the CPC as a contribution to fulfilling the great cause of peaceful reunification of the motherland and the vast scheme for China's prosperous development.

EX-KUOMINTANG NAVY OFFICER ADMITTED TO CPC

OW020227 Beijing Xinhua Domestic Service in Chinese 1205 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 30 Jun (XINHUA) -- Xu Shifu, a former captain and acting director of the General Office of the Kuomintang Navy Headquarters, has devoted himself with noted achievements to teaching and research work at the people's naval academies and schools. He was recently admitted to the CPC.

Xu Shifu, 67, now serves as member of the CPPCC National Committee and deputy director of the Military Science Research Department of the PLA Naval Academy. In his earlier years, he studied at the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis. He returned to China at the end of 1945 and worked at the Kuomintang Navy Department and the General Office of the Kuomintang Navy Headquarters in Nanjing.

In July 1949, unwilling to go to Taiwan with the Kuomintang, Xu Shifu joined the naval units under the PLA East China Military District and since then has served in a teaching capacity and as a researcher in military science at various people's naval academies and schools.

GOVERNOR RETURNS FROM UK, DISCUSSES NEGOTIATIONS

HK070310 Hong Kong Domestic Service in English 0155 GMT 7 Jul 83

[News conference by Hong Kong Governor Sir Edward Youde at Hong Kong Airport upon his return from London -- live]

[Text] [Youde] Good morning ladies and gentlemen: I think you all know the main lines of what we have been doing, but for those who do not, perhaps I should recap that we have just spent a few days in London. I went a day early in order to see ministers and I saw the foreign secretary and Mr Luce on Friday. Then my unofficial colleagues came and we spent some time over the weekend in preparation for meetings which we all had with the foreign secretary and with the prime minister on Monday. Then on Tuesday we had some quite long discussions with Mr Luce after lunch and in the evening we gave a reception in which I and the unofficials were able to meet quite a large number of people, particularly members of Parliament, quite a number of members of Parliament came along, and members of the Hong Kong Association, and other ministers and former ministers who have been associated with Hong Kong or who have an interest in Hong Kong. So, in quite a short period of time we have been able to see the new ministers in the Foreign Office, the prime minister, and quite a cross-section of people from Parliament and business who are interested in Hong Kong. I think you will all have seen the announcement which was made at the end of our talks and so I need not repeat that to you. I think all I need do at this stage is say who would like to ask the questions?

[Beecroft] Nick Beecroft of Radio-Television Hong Kong. Could you say whether the issue of sovereignty has been resolved because here in Hong Kong we have various speculations in the press that Britain is quite willing to give up sovereignty. But after your talks with Mrs Thatcher, could you tell us what exactly is happening on that issue?

[Youde] Well, I think perhaps I'd better make quite a general statement at the beginning which is, I know of all this speculation which is going on in the press and speculation about positions which have been taken up and which have not been taken up, but we have said, and I repeat again, that the position we took in the talks are confidential and we are not going to comment on individual press stories. The general speculation is not an accurate account of the position, and the reason I make this statement this morning is that as you all know I shall be going to Beijing next week, and I have no doubt that that will lead to another wide series of stories about positions and what is happening. Now it is not going to be possible, if we are going to conduct confidential talks, to comment on individual issues.

[Name indistinct] of Television Broadcasts news. How will the second round of talks differ from the previous one?

[Youde] Well, I think the phrase which the Foreign Office used in describing them the other day was a new and more detailed phase, but as I said in my talk on television at the end of May, we have not distinguished substantively between the various stages of the talks. I think that one way in which it is going to differ is that I shall be there on Tuesday, whereas I have not been there before.

[Name indistinct] Can you tell us why you are going to Beijing and whom you will be representing there?

[Youde] I can certainly tell you why I am going to Beijing, it was in the announcement, if you read it. I am going to Beijing to take part in the talks and what I shall be doing there is this: I think the contribution I can make to the talks is fairly clear. I have a very direct experience of how Hong Kong works, I have a very direct knowledge of what people in Hong Kong are saying they want and I think I can also say without undue modesty that I have been in the diplomatic business for 35 years and in regular contact with Hong Kong for a period slightly longer than that so I think that is the contribution I can make to the Beijing talks.

[Simon] Simon from Radio Hong Kong. Can you sum up the sort of views the unofficials [unofficial members of the Executive Council] and you presented to the prime minister as a sort of general feeling of the people in Hong Kong? What sort of future do they want?

[Youde] Well I -- when we went to see the prime minister, although we cannot say of course in detail what were the contents of our talks with her -- I think what the people of Hong Kong want has been very clearly demonstrated and again I have referred to it on a number of occasions. What the people of Hong Kong are saying I think fairly clearly is that they attach great importance to their lifestyle, to their freedom to come and go, and I think I said in a previous statement, to do their own thing, and they are looking for continuity, and those were the views we represented to ministers in London. The other thing was, of course, the question of the state of confidence in Hong Kong, and I think we were able to tell them that people in Hong Kong are looking for progress in the talks and that they have taken some encouragement from the fact that the British Government has invited to come to London this delegation of unofficial members, and during that visit, the British Government made clear very strongly the importance they attach to taking the advice of the Executive Council, and it is not, or rather, it is a fairly dramatic event I think to let all the unofficials of Executive Council should go to London for that purpose. But the second thing is, I think people in Hong Kong have taken some encouragement that the second phase of the talks will now begin in Beijing, and we represented that to people in London.

[Biddulph] Jim Biddulph, BBC. Do you feel that the delegation you took was representative of the people of Hong Kong?

[Youde] Yes, is the short answer to that, and perhaps I might elaborate a little bit on it. I think the Executive Council is representative both because of its composition and the people who are in it, and because it takes with it not only its own views but the views of a very wide range of people in Hong Kong. I think you all know that before we left last week, there was a long discussion between the unofficial members of the Executive Council and myself, and all the other unofficial members of the Legislative Council. And before that meeting took place, the unofficial members of the Legislative Council and the unofficial members of the Executive Council had all had wide contacts in Hong Kong at all levels: district borads, urban council, their own professional organizations, and so on. So you are dealing with people who have a wide knowledge of Hong Kong, who have a wide range of contacts in Hong Kong, and who are fully competent to represent those views to the British Government.

[Unidentified reporter] If China will take back the sovereignty over Hong Kong one day, how many more years at least you would think Hong Kong would be under the British flag in order to maintain the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong?

[Youde] I think you are speculating way down the line, if I may say so.

[Lee] Mary Lee of FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW. Sir, the stock market has responded very positively to news of the talks restarting. Would you say that this mood, some would describe it as euphoria, is well-founded?

[Youde] I certainly would not call it euphoria. I think it is indeed an encouraging development that, you say they have restarted, that is not what the announcement said, the announcement said that the second phase would begin.

[Unidentified reporter] You are going to stay in Beijing a few more days before and after the talks there, or what?

[Youde] No, I am going to Beijing this time for the talks, and then I shall come back directly after the talks, but that is of course only the beginning phase, and it is only the first in a number of visits which I expect to make.

[Unidentified reporter] But are you going to stay for a few more days?

[Youde] This time, no. I would not mind a holiday, I must admit.

[Name indistinct] of Hong Kong ECONOMIC JOURNAL. Do you think that the British delegation will represent the interests and will of the Hong Kong people in the talks, and do you think there are conflicts between the will of the Hong Kong people and the will of the British Government?

[Youde] No, I think what the British Government has made quite clear is that what they are looking for, and the phrase will be familiar to all of you, they are looking for a settlement which is acceptable not only to Britain and China but to the people of Hong Kong, so I see no conflict between the aims of the British Government and the people of Hong Kong.

[Unidentified reporter] Sir, who represents the people of Hong Kong in these talks? You did not answer my question, who do you represent?

[Youde] I represent, I am the governor of Hong Kong.

[Reporter] Do you represent the people of Hong Kong?

[Youde] Indeed, I represent the people of Hong Kong. Who else would I represent?

[Reporter] But China says that it does not want...

[Youde] [interrupting] I do not think we can have a debate, I think we have some questions.

[Unidentified reporter] Sir, the Executive Council delegation, did it also offer its suggestions in addition to the opinions of the people here? Did it also offer other suggestions in Britain in addition to what they have done in representing the people's views here?

[Youde] No, that was, the purpose of their visit was to represent to the British Government the views of the people of Hong Kong.

[Unidentified reporter] [Words indistinct].

[Youde] I do not think there is any question of the people in the Executive Council losing touch with the people of Hong Kong. The one thing about Hong Kong is that it is not a very large place, and they are in touch with a very wide, at least, the whole of the Executive Council is in touch with a very wide range of people all the time, so I see no prospect of that. I think the role which they are already playing is a very close one and there is a close and continuing consultation. We have already reached that stage.

[Beecroft] Nick Beecroft, Radio Hong Kong. The chief secretary said a number of months ago that any statements on the details of the talks between Britain, China, and yourself would be made in the Legislative Council. When can the people of Hong Kong look forward to some sort of statement from yourself or the chief secretary in the Legislative Council on the details of the talks?

[Youde] Well, we have not yet reached that point. I think that all that has happened so far, the only statement that has been made, is of the opening of the new and second phase, so we have not yet reached that point, and I would not want to speculate on when we would.

[Name indistinct] of ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL. How long will the [words indistinct] talks last, and will the end of the talks be in the (?1980's)?

[Youde] I cannot predict that at the present moment. We are only just starting them on Tuesday, so I think it would be foolish of me to predict how long the next phase would last. It is not only a 1-day event, that is the beginning of the new phase, and I would expect to be going from time to time.

[Unidentified reporter] Is the problem of finding an acceptable solution as difficult as it ever was, or do both sides now have a much better understanding of each other's position?

[Youde] I think that during the first phase, each side has achieved a better understanding of each other's position. I think the last few questions now.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you know whether Mrs Thatcher's foreign trip later this year will include Beijing and when Richard Luce [words indistinct]?

[Youde] I am not expecting a visit by the prime minister to Beijing. Richard Luce said in his message to us that he was hoping to come early, and we had a talk with him about when he might come, and I think he will be with us probably in the early autumn.

[Unidentified reporter] Governor, it has been said that you are going to meet with Xu Jiatun before leaving for Beijing. When do you think you will be talking to him?

[Youde] Well, since I am leaving on Monday, there is not very much time; we might get in a courtesy call, but I would not expect to have a substantive meeting before I go. But I would of course be looking forward to seeing him at some later stage after I get back from Beijing.

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DATE FILMED

July 8, 1983

